Final report

OWMC
Ontario Waste Management Corporation

A provincial crown corporation.

Gartner Lee Associates Limited

SITE SELECTION PROCESS
PHASE 3B: SELECTION OF CANDIDATE SITES
Heritage Resources

Submitted to
Gartner Lee Associates Limited
Prepared by
The Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

NOVEMBER, 1984

Gartner Lee Associates Limited

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November 5, 1984

Ontario Waste Management Corporation,
2 Bloor Street West,
11th Floor,
Toronto,Ontario
M4W 3E2.

Attention: Dr. B.D. Mitchell, Director
Corporate Planning and Development.

Dear Sir:

Re: Final Report - OWMC Phase 3 Site Selection Process: Heritage Resources.

The report provided under cover of this letter describes work completed during Phase 3B on Heritage Resources. The study was conducted by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (London).

Heritage resources which are documented include native archaeological sites and non-standing historic Euro-Canadian sites (pre - A.D. 1867). The identification of known heritage resources and areas of high potential for discovery of archaeological sites will be helpful in fulfilling OWMC's goal of minimizing environmental impact.

This report incorporates comments received to November 5, 1984 following review by ourselves and by OWMC staff. We are satisfied that study objectives are fulfilled and we are assured that maps included in this report, the Phase 3B Map Portfolio and in the files of the

Ministry of Citizenship and Culture are useful representations of pertinent heritage resource data helpful in the site selection process.

We thank you for this opportunity to be of service once again.

Yours very truly,
GARTNER LEE ASSOCIATES LIMITED

E.G. Anderson, P.Eng.,
Project Director.

EGA/mb.
encl:
c.c: Dr. W.D. Finlayson

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide data on heritage resources for the Ontario Waste Management Corporation's site selection process, Phase 3B: Identification of Site Areas, Identification of Potential Sites, and Comparison of Potential Sites and Identification of Candidate Sites. Heritage resources were incorporated as part of the socioeconomic environmental analysis throughout OWMC's site selection process. Heritage resources documented by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (London) included native archaeological sites (9000 B.C. - A.D. 1650) and non-standing historic Euro-Canadian sites (pre-A.D. 1867). (Standing historic Euro-Canadian sites are documented by another consultant: Institute of Environmental Research.) The goal of the analysis is to identify known heritage resources and to define areas with a high potential for the future discovery of native archaeological sites (see pages 8 and 9).

SCOPE AND METHODS

OWMC's Phase 3B began with the identification and analysis of twenty Candidate Areas in the Candidate Region (The Golden Horseshoe). This led to the identification of a number of Site Areas which were screened, leading to the selection of sixteen Potential Sites (two of which were divided into two parts). These Potential Sites were subject to an Initial Comparative Evaluation in Phase 3B. Analysis of the Potential Sites included the site itself and the site vicinity.

The Museum's mandate was to document and map all known archaeological sites throughout the Candidate Areas, to provide information for use at all stages of Phase 3B, and to document and map all known archaeological and historic sites on and in the vicinity of the Potential Sites. Known archaeological and historic sites were identified within a four kilometre radius of those Potential Sites. Historic sites were considered only for Potential Sites because there would have been too many of them to consider during earlier stages, which involved large areas of land (i.e., Candidate Region and Candidate Areas). These heritage resources are discussed in this report. At the request of OWMC, the Museum also conducted a preliminary analysis of heritage resources on and in the vicinity of twenty-five Site Areas and adjacent to proposed access routes from freeways to the sixteen Potential Sites. The results of this brief analysis were communicated to OWMC separately.

The primary sources of information consulted for this analysis are listed at the end of this report.

Chapter 1 of this report contains an Introduction outlining background information leading up to Phase 3B, including the Museum of Indian Archaeology's participation in OWMC's Facilities Development Process, Phases 1, 2 and 3A. It also includes a statement of the goals and objectives of the heritage resource assessment in Phase 3B, and a description of its scope and method.

Chapter 2 outlines the work performed during each stage of Phase 3B. It includes a discussion of the model developed by the Museum to determine areas of high archaeological potential, this being a method to flag areas which have the highest potential for the future discovery (through archaeological fieldwork on Candidate Sites in Phase 4) of archaeological sites. The Museum applied this model, which is derived from a statistical analysis of known archaeological site locations concerning their distance from a source of water, during the mapping of each of the Candidate Areas, to make that information available to OWMC for their identification of Site Areas and Potential Sites within the Candidate Areas. The model was applied again to each Potential Site to refine the data at a more detailed scale.

Chapter 3 outlines the results of the Phase 3B analysis of nineteen of the twenty Candidate Areas and sixteen Potential Sites. A twentieth Candidate Area was selected by OWMC, but it was not subjected to this analysis for reasons outlined on page iv below.

Table 1 identifies the factors and indicators used in the heritage resource assessment and defines levels of constraint as severe, high, medium, or low.

Table 2 lists the Potential Sites placed in each of those four categories.

Table 3 lists the percentage of land within each Potential Site designated as having a high archaeological potential for the future discovery of native archaeological sites.

PREMISES AND POSTULATES

The premises of the heritage resource analysis were as follows:

a) the locations of Candidate Areas and Potential Sites were as given by OWMC; and
b) data on historic sites would only be collected for Potential Sites.

The postulates assumed by the Museum of Indian Archaeology for this analysis were as follows:

First, OWMC was concerned in Phase 3B only with the presence of archaeological sites and not with the significance of such sites (i.e., kind, size, or nature of those archaeological sites).

Second, the model for areas of high archaeological potential, which resulted from an analysis of over 900 known archaeological site locations in

Southern Ontario conducted by the Museum for Ontario Hydro's Southwest Study, would be applicable to OWMC's Candidate Areas and Potential Sites. This was considered a valid postulate since the Hydro study incorporated all types of archaeological sites for all time periods between 9000 B.C. and A.D. 1650, and since OWMC's area of analysis (Golden Horseshoe) overlapped a portion of the area analysed in the Ontario Hydro Southwest Study.

STATUS OF DATA

The limitations of the data used for the heritage resource assessment were as follows:

First, the data base was limited to known archaeological sites registered with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture as of Spring, 1983, and to those sites for which information could be collected from other primary sources (see Sources of Information, pages 23 and 24). The Museum considers it probable that other research institutions, such as the University of Toronto or McMaster University, have registered all sites they have knowledge of with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. The other primary sources noted in the sources of information were consulted because it was known that these sources contained data on archaeological sites not registered with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. There will probably not be a large number of significant archaeological sites documented in sources other than those listed above.

Second, OWMC initally selected nineteen Candidate Areas and data on archaeological sites in those areas were collected; these nineteen areas were also mapped in terms of archaeological potential. After the Museum had completed that work, one additional Candidate Area was selected by OWMC, and they immediately identified Site Areas and Potential Sites within it. The Museum therefore did not collect data on archaeological sites in the twentieth Candidate Area, but it was mapped in terms of archaeological potential. The Museum did collect heritage resource data pertinent to a Potential Site in that area (PI-1A1), the results of which are included in this report.

Third, the actual location of known archaeological sites can only be confirmed by on-site verification, to be done as part of the Detailed Comparative Evaluation of selected Candidate Sites in Phase 4A. During Phase 4A the Museum will conduct an archaeological survey of all ploughed fields within the selected Candidate Sites, and in Phase 4B a detailed examination will be made of all lands within the preferred site or sites selected at the end of Phase 4A.

Fourth, the location and status of historic sites can only be confirmed by on-site verification of selected Candidate Sites in Phase 4A. Historic sites listed herein may or may not be standing today. [Note: The Institute of Environmental Research (IER) has determined, through their Phase 3B research, whether or not some of the historic sites noted herein remain standing today. These are identified in their Phase 3B report.]

Fifth, the presence of an archaeological site merely indicates that artifacts were found at that location, not how such artifacts were found or how thoroughly the area was searched by qualified archaeologists. The nature and significance of those sites in terms of the need for mitigation or avoidance can only be determined by on-site investigation (in Phase 4A).

Sixth, the location of and data on archaeological sites are confidential, based on a policy of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture in the interest of heritage conservation. The published copies of this report therefore omit specific locational data for any of the archaeological sites in the Candidate Areas and on Potential Sites. These data include the site name, which is often the name of the landowner, and site location listing county, township, lot, concession, and military grid reference. These locational data are contained in only three copies of the Museum's report, filed with the Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture (2 copies at 77 Bloor Street West, 2nd Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2R9 and 1 copy at 55 Centre Street, London, Ontario, N6J 1T4). In all other respects, the two versions of this report are identical. Details on access to those versions of this report on file with that Ministry are outlined in Chapter 1 (pages 5 and 6).

MAIN FINDINGS

First, data were collected for over 240 native archaeological sites within and adjacent to the nineteen Candidate Areas. These are summarized in Appendix A. This Appendix contains only a list of sites without site name and location (township, lot, concession, and military grid reference). A complete Appendix with site name and location and 1:50 000 scale topographic maps showing site locations are on file with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

Second, large areas within Candidate Areas were flagged as having a high potential for the future discovery of native archaeological sites. These maps are provided separately under cover of the Phase 3B Map Portfolio.

Third, data were collected for archaeological and historic sites on and in the vicinity of Potential Sites.

One or more known archaeological sites exist on four Potential Sites. One of these archaeological sites is believed to consist of a single artifact and is not considered a significant constraint. These Potential Sites, and the known archaeological sites on them, were identified for OWMC's planning purposes but are not identified in published copies of this report; this information is contained in copies of this report on file with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

Known historic sites were identified on nine Potential Sites. These are listed on pages 13 and 14 of this report, and are further described in Appendix B. That Appendix also describes historic Euro-Canadian sites in the vicinity of Potential Sites.

Table 2 identifies two Potential Sites containing severe constraints based on a combination of the factors and indicators listed in Table 1. An additional three Potential Sites have high constraints, while the remaining Potential Sites have medium or low constraints.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

First, known heritage resources on Potential Sites require on-site investigation to determine their precise location, extent, nature, and significance. On-site investigations in Phase 4A, designed to locate heritage resources, will only take place on those Potential Sites selected at the end of Phase 3 as Candidate Sites. This will involve an archaeological survey of all ploughed fields or fields in open crop cover (i.e., corn) and a visual heritage survey of all lands to search for visible heritage resources (i.e., ruins of a log cabin). During Phase 4B, the entire parcel of land selected as a preferred site (or sites) will be subject to a detailed archaeological assessment.

Second, there is a high probability that native archaeological sites will be discovered through the Detailed Comparative Evaluation of selected Candidate Sites in Phase 4A. The model developed by the Museum indicates that 80 percent of all known native archaeological sites are located within a certain distance of water (i.e., within the area flagged as having a high potential for the future discovery of archaeological sites). These distances vary by type of water (see pages 8 and 9 of this report).

Third, although the areas flagged as having a high archaeological potential are quite large (i.e., encompassing up to 80 percent of a Potential Site), the actual area of land covered by an archaeological site is quite small. For example, most archaeological sites are normally less than 3 ha in size, and if one were situated on a Candidate Site of 100 ha then less than 3 percent of that Candidate Site would be constrained by its presence.

CHAPTER 1:

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a summary of the archaeological input by the Museum of Indian Archaeology (London) to date on Phases 1, 2 and 3A of the Ontario Waste Management Corporation's Facilities Development Process. It then outlines the goals, objectives, scope, and method of Phase 3B, the subject of this report.

REVIEW OF PHASE 1

Phase 1 of the Facilities Development Process was initiated by the Ontario Waste Management Corporation in early 1982 to conduct preliminary studies on engineering, planning and environmental issues relating to the establishment of a waste management system for special wastes.

The Museum of Indian Archaeology (London) was contracted by Gartner Lee Associates Limited to provide archaeological input for this project in the capacity of archaeological consultant.

Phase 1 provided a general overview analysis of archaeological resources in southern Ontario, and resulted in production and submission of a report entitled "A Review of Archaeological Resources As They Affect the Facilities Development Process" (September 1982). This report was subsequently published by OWMC as part of their Phase 1 Final Report series, entitled "Primary Environmental Information, Part 3: Archaeological Resources" (September 1982). This report is available to the public through OWMC.

The Phase 1 report included the following:

- an inventory of registered archaeological sites in southern Ontario by Borden Block;
- a discussion of the distribution of archaeological sites with reference to the history of archaeological investigation and an outline of the

prehistoric occupation of Ontario;

- a review of several case studies and discussion of how archaeology can affect the Facilities Development Process;
- a review of the legal implications of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Environmental Assessment Act, and the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture's working policy on the discovery and handling of Native burials; and
- conclusions and recommendations.

REVIEW OF PHASE 2

During Phase 2, a preliminary survey was conducted to assist OWMC's planners. An examination of several roughly site-size areas in Ontario suggested there was a strong probability that archaeological sites would be found on or near many possible sites. Further archaeological investigations therefore became part of planning in Phase 3.

REVIEW OF PHASE 3A

This analysis involved mapping significant archaeological sites within the Candidate Region (the Golden Horseshoe). Significant archaeological sites were defined as all Iroquoian sites and all burial sites or sites with burials, since it was determined that these would be the largest and most expensive sites to mitigate or avoid. It was understood that this exercise was one which would immediately identify major archaeological constraints in the site selection process. It was also understood that, in subsequent phases (i.e., the analysis of Candidate Areas and Potential Sites), all known native archaeological sites would be documented, not just Iroquoian sites and burial sites.

The results of this Phase included submission of a set of 1:50 000 topographic maps showing the locations of all significant archaeological sites in the Candidate Region.

These data were compiled using the existing Archaeological Site Data Base at the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. The work performed consisted of a review of all site files to note which sites were "significant" (i.e., Iroquoian sites, burial sites, or sites with burials), plotting those sites on 1:50 000 topographic maps, and collecting preliminary information on site number, cultural affiliation, site type, site name, and site location.

PHASE 3B: HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT RATIONALE, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

Rationale and Goals

The rationale for carrying out this study was that OWMC has adopted the definition of "environment" from the Ontario Environmental Assessment Act (1975) in which the "environment" is defined to include "any building, structure, machine or other device or thing made by man". As archaeological sites are the product of man, they qualify as part of the man-made environment. This same definition applies to historic Euro-Canadian sites that were constructed prior to 1867 but do not remain standing today.

The goals and objectives of the site selection process included the following relative to the heritage resource assessment:

> Goal: To select a Potential Site(s) in a manner which will minimize environmental impact.

Objective (Resources): To minimize displacement of and disruption to heritage and archaeological resources.

Objective (Social): To minimize losses or impacts on buildings and features of archaeological, historical, symbolic, cultural, or social significance.

Objective (Cost): To minimize development and/or operational costs necessitated by site or area characteristics, e.g. special remedial or monitoring measures to protect human health and the environment.

A factor to be considered relative to the latter objective (cost) would be the potential cost to OWMC to avoid or mitigate a heritage resource present on a proposed Candidate Site.

Objectives

The heritage resource assessment objectives for Phase 3 were as follows:

For the identification of Site Areas and of Potential Sites (Constraint Mapping and Screening), to document and map all known native archaeological sites within and adjacent to each Candidate Area, and to map areas of high archaeological potential within each Candidate Area. The definition of, and rationale for, areas of high archaeological potential are explained in Chapter 2.

For the comparison of Potential Sites and identification of Candidate Sites (Initial Comparative Evaluation), to document and map all known native archaeological and historic sites on and in the vicinity (four kilometre radius) of Potential Sites, and to map areas of high archaeological potential within each Potential Site. The rationale for analyzing an area encompassing a four kilometre radius of Potential Sites is outlined on page 9.

Due to the relatively large number of sites of possible historic significance, it was decided that the Museum would document historic sites only for the analysis of Potential Sites rather than during the analysis of Candidate Areas. Historic sites to be documented by the Museum involved only pre-1867 Euro-Canadian sites that were not standing today. The Institute of Environmental Research was responsible for documenting post-1867 sites, or pre-1867 sites that remained standing today (i.e. a cemetery established in 1850). Some of the latter were included, however, in the Museum's documentation since it could not be ascertained if a historic site remained standing today without an on-site visit, to be conducted in Phase 4A.

The current policy of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture is to keep specific locational data on known archaeological sites confidential, to protect those heritage resources in the interest of heritage conservation. Therefore published copies of the Museum's Phase 3B report omit all specific locational data on known archaeological sites. These data include the name of the archaeological site, which is often the name of the landowner, and the site location (county, township, lot, concession, and military grid reference). Published copies of this report contain only site number, cultural affiliation, and site type, while unpublished copies of a version of this report on file with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture contain that information plus site name and location. In all other respects, the two versions of this report are identical. The Ministry of Citizenship and Culture versions of this report are available at 77 Bloor Street West, 2nd Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2R9, and 55 Centre Street, London, Ontario, N6J 1T4. These versions are subject to that Ministry's "Archaeological Sites Data Base Access Guidelines". These guidelines state that requests for access to data must be made in writing, include the reasons for the request, and indicate the intended use of the data that is requested. Such requests are examined by the Ministry on an individual case basis, and access to data is subject to Ministry discretion. The decision of the Ministry to release data is in the interest of heritage conservation, and they request that information released be neither published nor made available to the general public. Information may be withheld by the Ministry if, in the opinion of Ministry staff, the release of that information would unduly endanger an archaeological resource. A Ministry decision to withhold information may be appealed to the Minister of Citizenship and Culture.

CHAPTER 2:

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED

This chapter includes a summary of the work performed during the various stages of Phase 3B, and a discussion of zones of high archaeological potential.

IDENTIFICATION OF SITE AREAS AND POTENTIAL SITES (CONSTRAINT MAPPING AND SCREENING)

This stage involved documentation and mapping of all known native archaeological sites and mapping areas of high archaeological potential for nineteen of the twenty Candidate Areas selected by OWMC. The twentieth Candidate Area was mapped in terms of areas of high archaeological potential.

This stage involved the following steps:

- acquisition of base maps delineating boundaries of the Candidate Areas from Gartner Lee Associates;
- transfer boundaries of Candidate Areas onto copies of 1:50 000 topographic base maps;
- collection of data on all registered archaeological sites from the Archaeological Site Data Base through the office of the Data Coordinator, Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture in Toronto;
- library/archival research on registered and reported (non-registered) sites through published documents, journals, and reports, including *Ontario Archaeology*, *Annual Archaeological Reports for Ontario* (1887-1928), and published theses and reports on archaeological sites and surveys;
- archival research through unpublished manuscripts and reports, including archaeological licence reports, on sites and surveys housed at the office of the Data Coordinator, Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture and at the office of the Associate Curator in Charge, Department of New World Archaeology, Royal Ontario

Museum;

- archival research through site record forms and notes from an archaeological survey in the Niagara Peninsula by Dr. Marion White in 1969, housed at the State University of New York at Buffalo (copies previously on file at the Museum of Indian Archaeology);
- plot all registered and reported sites on the 1:50 000 topographic base maps;
- complete a site summary form for each archaeological site. A blank copy of this form is included in this report (Figure 1). Completed forms for each site are on file at the Museum of Indian Archaeology. Access to this information follows the same access policy as the versions of this report on file with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture;
- conduct a preliminary analysis of site locational data to define local culture history and to assign areas of high archaeological potential (defined below);
- prepare a set of 1:50 000 topographic maps delineating zones of high archaeological potential within each Candidate Area; and
- consideration of comments received resulting from meetings between OWMC and Candidate Area Municipalities. During such meetings, area municipality representatives and the general public had an opportunity to raise specific issues and questions relating to OWMC's Facilities Development Process. Comments on archaeological sites known to the participants at these meetings were recorded and passed on to the Museum of Indian Archaeology, and were subsequently considered in the Candidate Area analysis. Specific references to two archaeological sites were made; both were discovered to lie outside of the Candidate Areas.

DISCUSSION OF ZONES OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Based on original fieldwork carried out by the Museum of Indian Archaeology on a variety of archaeological resource assessments, on a major project carried out by the consultant for Ontario Hydro's Southwest Study (Museum of Indian Archaeology 1983), on conversations with other researchers, and in particular on the analysis of archaeological site locations in relation to drainage and topography, it has been determined that 80 percent of all known archaeological sites occur within a certain distance of watercourses. These distances vary by type of water, and are as follows: within 150 metres of primary rivers (i.e., Grand River, Welland River); within 150 metres of secondary rivers or creeks (i.e., Twenty Mile Creek); within 200 metres of tertiary creeks or streams (i.e., tributaries of primary or secondary watercourses); within 100 metres of swamps and marshes; and within 150 metres of lakes (Museum of Indian Archaeology, 1983:11). In other words, 80 percent of known archaeological sites associated with tertiary watercourses occur within 200 metres of that water.

The correlation of known sites to occur within a certain distance of water can therefore be used as a predictive model, and zones of high archaeological potential (areas designated as having a high potential for the future discovery of archaeological sites) can be drawn around all watercourses, with the size of the zone varying by type of water. This model does not take into consideration natural springs as a source of water, as these are rarely marked on topographic maps.

From the aforementioned analysis, it was further determined that particular areas within these zones have the highest potential for the future discovery of archaeological sites. During the forthcoming Phase 4A analysis, it will be possible to define the areas of highest archaeological potential within selected Candidate Sites since it can be demonstrated that a majority of known native archaeological sites occur on areas of topographic relief such as knolls and ridges within the zones drawn around watercourses (Museum of Indian Archaeology, 1983).

Additional areas of high archaeological potential result from associations between known archaeological sites. For example, if an Iroquoian village is known in an area, there is a high potential for the future discovery of associated hamlets, camp sites, ossuaries or sister villages within a 4 kilometre radius of that village. Due to this known association, the Museum's analysis of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of Potential Sites included all lands lying within a 4 kilometre radius of those Potential Sites.

COMPARISON OF POTENTIAL SITES (INITIAL COMPARATIVE EVALUATION)

The final stage of Phase 3B consisted of documenting and mapping archaeological and historic (pre-1867 Euro-Canadian, non-standing) sites on and in the vicinity of the Potential Sites selected by OWMC. These data were used in the ranking of those Potential Sites, leading to the selection of 8 Candidate Sites by OWMC that will be investigated during Phase 4. The Museum conducted the following work for this stage:

- acquisition of 1:50 000 and 1:10 000 topographic maps delineating the boundaries of and buffer zones around Potential Sites;
- transfer these boundaries onto 1:50 000 topographic base maps showing known archaeological site locations;
- collection of additional documentation on all archaeological sites lying within or in the vicinity of Potential Sites;
- archival research through published and unpublished archaeological manuscripts, reports and journals, including archaeological licence reports and the Annual Archaeological Reports for Ontario, 1887-1928;
- archival research through Historical Atlases for various counties (1875-1877) and various county and township histories (see References Cited and Sources of Information);
- cross-checking sites of possible historical significance mapped on township maps in the Historical Atlases with recent 1:50 000, 1:25 000, and 1:10 000 topographic maps to see if there was a possibility that a site so mapped remained standing today;
- examination of 1:50 000 topographic maps and county maps showing the location of historic pottery kilns east of the Niagara Escarpment, compiled by and on file with Ms. Roberta O'Brien, Southcentral Regional Archaeologist, Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture;
- collection of potential references and sources of information to be consulted for historic documentation purposes during Phase 4.

CHAPTER 3:

RESULTS

This chapter outlines the results of the analyses of the Candidate Areas and Potential Sites.

IDENTIFICATION OF SITE AREAS AND POTENTIAL SITES (CONSTRAINT MAPPING AND SCREENING)

The results of the Candidate Area analysis were as follows:

- documentation (from sources of information outlined above) of all registered and reported (non-registered, not verified) archaeological sites within and directly adjacent to each Candidate Area;
- preparation of a set of 1:50 000 topographic maps showing all registered and reported (non-registered, not verified) archaeological sites within and directly adjacent to each Candidate Area (included only in copies of this report on file with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture);
- a set of 1:50 000 topographic maps delineating zones of high archaeological potential within each Candidate Area under cover of the Phase 3B Map Portfolio as Maps G-H1, G-H2, G-H3 and G-H4; and
- a one page summary chart of Ontario prehistory (Figure 2), showing the chronological age and relative position of each culture or cultural stage, to be used in conjunction with the site summary list.

Appendix A of this report lists all of the archaeological sites within or directly adjacent to each Candidate Area. It includes site number, cultural affiliation, and site type but excludes site name and location as this information is confidential. Versions of this report filed with the Ministry of Citizenship and Cuture have an enlarged Appendix A containing site name and location.

COMPARISON OF POTENTIAL SITES (INITIAL COMPARATIVE EVALUATION)

The results of the analysis (Initial Comparative Evaluation) of Potential Sites are summarized in Table 1, and historic sites on and in the vicinity of Potential Sites are described in Appendix B. A more detailed description of archaeological sites on and in the vicinity of each Potential Site is included in Appendix B of copies of this report on file with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

Additional results of this stage included:

- preparation of 1:10 000 scale topographic maps showing sites of possible historical significance on and in the vicinity of Potential Sites (included in this report);
- preparation of 1:10 000 scale topographic maps outlining areas of high archaeological potential within each Potential Site (on file for future reference);
- preparation of 1:10 000 scale topographic maps showing the locations of known archaeological sites on and in the vicinity of Potential Sites (included only in copies of this report on file with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture). The locations of these archaeological sites were communicated to OWMC for planning purposes.

POTENTIAL HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS

Potential archaeological constraints, due to the presence of one or more known archaeological sites, exist on four Potential Sites. One of these archaeological sites is believed to consist of a single artifact and is not considered a significant constraint. These Potential Sites, and the known archaeological sites on them, were identified to OWMC for planning purposes but are not identified in published copies of this report. They are identified only in copies of this report on file with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

Potential historic constraints were identified on nine Potential Sites. These were as follows:

- LF-2N had a store in the northwest corner, within the Village of Derry West. This store was standing and operating in the 1870's, but is not standing today.

- LF-4N contains a Century Farm (1867-1967) which is standing today.

- LF-11W contains a Century Farm (1867-1967) which is standing today (D. Butter homestead).

- PI-2W contained a pioneer saw mill. This mill is not standing today, but archaeologists investigating this area noted the boiler from this mill was lying in a field nearby; they also noted a scatter of nineteenth Century historic material such as china and glass fragments (Howey 1978).

- LF-3C contains, in the northwest corner, the Elcho Church and Cemetery. These remain standing today.

- LF-9C contained, in the 1870's, the residence of N. Hartwell, a hub manufacturer. This residence is not standing today.

- LF-1E contained, in the 1870's, the residence of Jacob L. Dell, Esq., a farmer, shoemaker, coppersmith, and councillor. This residence is not standing today.

- LF-3E contained, in the 1870's, a school. A building is standing today in this location as shown on the 1:10 000 topographic map, but it is not symbolized as a school. The building standing there today may be the original school, since converted to a residence, although this requires on-site verification.

- PI-27E contained, in the 1870's, a church in the southwest corner. This church is not standing today, there being a railroad (formerly Michigan Central, today Conrail) and hydro transmission lines running through the location where it once stood. PI-27E also contained, in the 1870's, the residence of George Young, a farmer and fruit-grower and one of the original settlers (1810) of Crowland Township. This residence is not standing today.

Three of the four indicators listed in Table 1 were used to assign a level of constraint for each of the Potential Sites. These levels were severe, high, medium, and low. These categories, and the sites placed in them, are listed in Table 2.

CHAPTER 4:

CONCLUSIONS

Known heritage resources on Potential Sites identified through this study require on-site investigation to determine their precise location, extent, nature, and significance. On-site investigations in Phase 4A will only take place on those Potential Sites selected at the end of Phase 3 as Candidate Sites.

The sixteen potential sites discussed in this report were ranked relative to each other in terms of the heritage resource factors and indicators outlined in Table 1. The results of this ranking are shown in Table 2.

The area of each Potential Site designated as having a high potential for the future discovery of archaeological sites (through Phase 4 fieldwork) is variable, ranging from zero to 80 per cent (Table 3). However, although the area of high archaeological potential is in some cases quite large, the actual area of land covered by an archaeological site is quite small. For example, most known archaeological sites are less than 3 ha in size, and if one were located on a Candidate Site of 100 ha less than 3 per cent of that Candidate Site would be constrained by its presence.

Table 1: Heritage Resource Factors and Indicators

Factor: Heritage Resources

Indicators:

A. Known Archaeological Sites on Potential Site or in Site Vicinity.

B. Archaeological Potential (Percentage of land within Potential Site designated as having a high potential for the future discovery of native archaeological sites).

C. Known Historic Sites on Potential Site

D. Known Historic Sites in Site Vicinity

Potential Constraints

Potential constraints were defined as severe, high, medium, or low based on a consideration of indicators A, B, and C listed above. Historic sites in the vicinity of Potential Sites were not considered in this ranking.

A severe constraint exists if a Potential Site contained an important known archaeological site, a high percentage of land designated as having a high potential for the future discovery of a native archaeological site, and/or a known historic site.

A high constraint exists if a Potential Site contained a known archaeological site, a medium to high percentage of land designated as having a high potential for the future discovery of a native archaeological site, and/or a known historic site.

A medium constraint exists if a Potential Site contained no known archaeological sites, a medium to high percentage of land designated as having a high potential for the future discovery of a native archaeological site, and/or a known historic site.

A low constraint exists if a Potential Site contained no known archaeological sites, a low to medium percentage of land designated as having a high potential for the future discovery of a native archaeological site, and no known historic sites.

Table 2: Potential Heritage Resource Constraints

1. Severe Constraint

   PI-2W
   LF-11W

2. High Constraint

   PI-1N
   PI-27E
   LF-2N

3. Medium Constraint

   PI-1A1
   LF-4N
   LF-3C
   LF-9C
   LF-1Ea
   LF-1Eb
   LF-3E

4. Low Constraint

   PI-13N
   PI-18E
   LF-10Wa
   LF-10Wb
   LF-1C
   LF-8C

Table 3: Percentage of Land Within Potential Site Designated as Having a High Potential for the Future Discovery of Native Archaeological Sites

Potential Site	Percentage	Rank*
PI-1A1	80	High
PI-1N	66	Medium
PI-13N	52	Medium
PI-2W	75	High
PI-18E	0	Low
PI-27E	80	High
LF-2N	66	Medium
LF-4N	13	Low
LF-10Wa	20	Low
LF-10Wb	20	Low
LF-11W	33	Low
LF-1C	0	Low
LF-3C	50	Medium
LF-8C	10	Low
LF-9C	10	Low
LF-1Ea	20	Low
LF-1Eb	25	Low
LF-3E	20	Low

* In the above ranking, the following percentage ranges were used: Low, 0 to 49%; Medium, 50 to 66%; High, 67% or greater.

Figure 1: Example of Site Summary Form

MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY (LONDON)

Archaeological Site Data Base

Site Name: ____________________

Cultural
Affiliation: ____________________

Site Type: ____________________

BORDEN ____ ____ ____ ____ - ____ ____ ____ + ____

STUDY AREA ____

County	Township	Concession	Lot
____________	____________	____________	____

MGRID ____ ____ ____ ____ / ____ ____ ____ ____

CULTURE ____ + SITE TYPE ____ + SEQNUM ____ ____ ____ ____

CULT AFFIL ____ ____

SITE SIZE ____ ____ . ____

WATER TYPE ____ ____

WATER DIST ____ ____ ____ ____

PHYSIO ____ ____

SOIL ____ ____ ____

TOPO ____ ____

SITE RANK ____ ____

BIBLIO

____

Figure 2: Outline Chart of Ontario Prehistory

Period	Group	Time Range	Comment
PALAEO-INDIAN	Fluted Hi-Lo	9000 - 7500 B.C.	Big game hunters small, nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	---	7500 - 5500 B.C.	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	---	5500 - 4000 B.C.	
Late	Inverhuron Laurentian	4000 - 1000 B.C.	Polished stone tools
Transitional	Glacial Kame Broadpoint	2000 - 1000 B.C.	Burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND			
INITIAL			
Early	Meadowood Red Ochre	1000 - 300 B.C.	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Saugeen Western Basin	300 - A.D. 500	
TRANSITIONAL	Princess Point Riviere au Vase	A.D. 500 - 800	Village life and agriculture
TERMINAL			
Early	Glen Meyer; Pickering; Younge	A.D. 800 - 1300	
Middle	Middleport	A.D. 1300 - 1400	Large palisaded villages
Late	Neutral;Huron	A.D. 1400 - 1550	
HISTORIC	Neutral;Huron; Mississauga	A.D. 1550 - 1650	contact between Natives & Europeans
	British;French	A.D. 1550 - present	

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MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY (LONDON)

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Mr. Art Howey
Ms. Patrica Boyer

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SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Data on archaeological sites within and adjacent to the Candidate Areas and on and in the vicinity of Potential Sites were obtained from the following sources:

- Archaeological Site Data Base on file at Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, Toronto;
- Archaeological Licence Reports on file at the Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, in particular Ellis (1978; 1979); Howey (1978); Lennox (1976); Roberts (1976); and Boyer (1982);
- site record forms and notes resulting from Dr. Marion White's archaeological survey in the Niagara Peninsula, obtained from the State University of New York at Buffalo;
- site records, notes, and maps resulting from archaeological surveys in Halton Region, obtained from Dr. Peter Storck, Royal Ontario Museum;
- published and unpublished reports on various archaeological surveys and archaeological resource assessments on file at the Museum of Indian Archaeology (London);
- archival research through the Annual Archaeological Reports for Ontario, 1887-1928.

B. HISTORICAL

Data on historic sites on and in the vicinity of Potential Sites were obtained from the following sources:

- Historical Atlases for various counties, published between 1875 and 1877;
- archival research of county, township, and municipality histories;

- examination of 1:50 000, 1:25 000, and 1:00 000 scale topographic maps, to ascertain if historic structures noted from the above sources remain standing today;
- examination of 1:50 000 scale topographic maps and county maps showing the location of historic pottery kilns east of the Niagara Escarpment, on file with the Regional Archaeologist, Southcentral region, Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

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APPENDIX A

Known Archaeological Sites Within and Directly Adjacent to Each Candidate Area

Listed Numerically by Candidate Area

Appendix A in versions of this report on file with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture contains additional data, namely site name and location (county, township, lot, concession, and military grid reference).

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 1

COUNTY: Halton

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AiGx-12	Prehistoric Neutral	village
ROM91	Indeterminate	findspot
ROM93	Indeterminate	findspot
ROM94	Indeterminate	findspot
ROM95	Indeterminate	findspot
ROM96	Indeterminate	findspot
ROM97	Woodland	camp
ROM115-1	Indeterminate	findspot
ROM121	Indeterminate	findspot
ROM120	Indeterminate	findspot
ROM106	Woodland	findspot
ROM7	Indeterminate	camp
ROM23	Archaic	findspot
AiGx-59	Early Archaic	camp
ROM18	Woodland	camp
ROM21	Palaeo	camp
ROM22	Indeterminate	findspot
ROM12	Archaic	findspot

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 2

COUNTY: Halton

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AiGx-28	Palaeo/Multi-Archaic	camp
AiGx-43	Archaic	unknown
AiGx-44	Archaic	unknown

SITES ADJACENT TO CANDIDATE AREA 2

COUNTY: Halton

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AiGx-27	Indeterminate	unknown
AiGx-26	Palaeo	camp
AiGx-49	Indeterminate	findspot
AiGx-50	Archaic	camp
AiGx-51	Archaic	camp
AiGx-52	Indeterminate	unknown
AiGx-53	Indeterminate	unknown
AiGx-54	Archaic	camp
AiGx-55	Middle-Late Archaic	camp
AiGx-56	Indeterminate	unknown
AiGx-57	Indeterminate	unknown

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 3

COUNTY: Halton

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AiGx-60	Indeterminate	unknown
AiGx-61	Indeterminate	unknown
ROM11	Indeterminate	findspot

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 4

COUNTY: Peel

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AjGw-7	Woodland	village
AjGw-6	Indeterminate	unknown

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 5

COUNTY: Halton

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AiGx-45	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	findspot
AjGw-22	Late Archaic	camp
AjGw-19	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	camp

SITES ADJACENT TO CANDIDATE AREA 5

COUNTY: Halton

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AiGx-47	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	unknown
AiGx-48	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	findspot
AjGx-6	Archaic/Middle Woodland	camp
AjGw-20	Palaeo/Multi-Archaic	camp
AjGw-27	Archaic/Middle Woodland	camp

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 6

COUNTY: Hamilton-Wentworth

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AhHa-1	Historic Neutral	village
AhHa-2	Historic Neutral	ossuary
AhHa-19	Historic Neutral	hamlet
AhHa-4	Historic Neutral	hamlet
AhHa-3	Historic Neutral	village
AhGx-13	Historic Neutral	ossuary
AhGx-12	Historic Neutral	village
AhGx-15	Historic Neutral	village
AhGx-22	Historic Neutral	village
AgGx-64	Prehistoric Neutral	village
AhGx-27	Historic Neutral	hamlet

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 7 (page 1 of 3)

COUNTY: Haldimand-Norfolk

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AgHa-38	Princess Point	camp
AgHa-11	Archaic/Historic Neutral	camp
AgHa-28	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-31	Archaic	camp
AgGx-32	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-33	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-34	Archaic	camp
AgGx-13	Archaic	camp
AgGx-14	Middle Woodland	camp
AgGx-15	Archaic	camp
AgGx-16	Archaic	camp
AgGx-20	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-21	Archaic	camp
AgGx-22	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-23	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-18	Archaic	camp
AgGx-12	Archaic/Woodland	camp
AgGx-17	Archaic	camp
AgGx-24	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-25	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-26	Archaic/Princess Point/Terminal Woodland	camp
AgGx-27	Woodland	unknown
AgGx-28	Archaic	camp
AgGx-29	Indeterminate	unknown

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 7 (page 2 of 3)

COUNTY: Haldimand-Norfolk

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AgGx-30	Archaic	camp
AgGx-3	Archaic	camp
AgGx-11	Archaic	camp
AgGx-56	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-57	Indeterminate	unknown
AfGx-18	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-61	Early Archaic	camp
AgGx-62	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-60	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-59	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-52	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-53	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-52	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-71	Indeterminate	findspot
AgGx-40	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-46	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-45	Archaic	camp
AgGx-49	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-50	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-38	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGx-37	Archaic/Princess Point	camp
AgGx-39	Princess Point	camp
AgGx-72	Indeterminate	camp
AgGx-70	Indeterminate	findspot

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 7 (page 3 of 3)

COUNTY: Brant

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AfHa-38	Princess Point	camp
AgHa-11	Archaic/Historic Neutral	camp
AgHa-28	Indeterminate	unknown

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 8

COUNTY: Hamilton-Wentworth

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AgGw-7	Euro-Canadian (Irish,1849)	town

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 8

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AfGv-63	Late Archaic	camp
AgGv-999	Archaic	camp

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 9 (page 1 of 3)

COUNTY: Hamilton-Wentworth

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AhGx-14	Middleport	village
AgGx-63	Middleport	village
AgGx-2	Neutral	village
AgGx-6	Middleport	village
AgGx-998	Archaic	camp
AgGx-999	Archaic	camp
AgGw-1	Historic Neutral	village

SITES ADJACENT TO CANDIDATE AREA 9

COUNTY: Hamilton-Wentworth

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AgGx-1	Historic Neutral	hamlet
AgGx-4	Prehistoric Neutral	village
AgGx-8	Prehistoric Neutral	ossuary
AgGw-6	Historic Neutral	village and ossuary
AgGw-5	Historic Neutral	village
AgGw-3	Prehistoric Neutral	village
AgGw-4	Prehistoric Neutral	village
AgGw-2	Historic Neutral	hamlet

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 9 (page 2 of 3)

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AgGu-13	Late Archaic	camp
AgGu-14	Late Archaic	findspot
AgGu-15	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGu-994	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGu-16	Late Archaic	camp
AgGu-19	Late Archaic	findspot
AgGu-993	Late Woodland	unknown
AgGu-8	Indeterminate	flake scatter
AgGu-991	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGu-990	Indeterminate	findspot
AgGu-17	Palaeo	camp

SITES ADJACENT TO CANDIDATE AREA 9

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
MW750	Prehistoric Neutral	ossuary
AgGu-11	Woodland	flake scatter
AgGu-12	Indeterminate	flake scatter
AgGu-992	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGu-10	Indeterminate	flake scatter
AgGu-7	Palaeo	findspot
AgGu-9	Indeterminate	flake scatter
AgGu-3	Prehistoric Neutral	ossuary
AgGu-20	Indeterminate	camp

SITES ADJACENT TO CANDIDATE AREA 9 (page 3 of 3)

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AgGu-21	Late Archaic	findspot
AgGv-1	Archaic	camp

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 10

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AgGu-989	Indeterminate	findspot

SITES ADJACENT TO CANDIDATE AREA 10

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AgGu-995	Palaeo/Late Archaic/ Early Woodland	camp

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 11 (page 1 of 2)

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AfGu-24	Archaic	camp
AfGu-23	Late Archaic	camp
AfGu-18	Archaic/Middle-Late Woodland	camp
AfGu-10	Palaeo/Early Woodland	camp
AfGu-42	Indeterminate	lithic workshop
AfGu-33	Indeterminate	flake scatter

SITES ADJACENT TO CANDIDATE AREA 11

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AfGu-37	Indeterminate	flake scatter
AfGu-48	Indeterminate	camp
AfGu-26	Indeterminate	camp
AfGu-25	Late Archaic	camp
AfGu-20	Late Archaic	camp
AfGu-16	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	camp
AfGu-15	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	camp
AfGu-14	Indeterminate	camp
AfGu-27	Indeterminate	flake scatter
AfGu-21	Indeterminate	camp
AfGu-22	Late Archaic	camp
AfGu-19	Woodland	camp
AfGu-9	Indeterminate	flake scatter

SITES ADJACENT TO CANDIDATE AREA 11 (page 2 of 2)

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AfGu-17	Indeterminate	camp
AfGu-41	Middle Woodland	findspot

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 12

NO SITES

SITES ADJACENT TO CANDIDATE AREA 12

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AfGt-10	Indeterminate	flake scatter
AfGt-9	Indeterminate	flake scatter
AfGt-8	Indeterminate	lithic workshop

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 13

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
MW993	Archaic	camp
AgGs-999	Archaic/Early Woodland	camp
MW987	Archaic	camp
MW988	Archaic	camp
MW991	Archaic	camp
MW989	Archaic	camp
MW766	Indeterminate	unknown
MW992	Archaic	camp
AgGs-4	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	camp

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 14

NO SITES

SITES ADJACENT TO CANDIDATE AREA 14

COUNTY: Peel

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AjGw-1	Multicomponent: Archaic/Early Woodland/ Historic	camp

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 15

COUNTY: Halton

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AiGx-46	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	camp

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 16

COUNTY: Hamilton-Wentworth

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AgHa-13	Historic Neutral	ossuary
AgHa-34	Historic Neutral	village
AgHa-12	Historic Neutral	village
AgHa-15	Prehistoric Neutral	village
AgHa-40	Archaic	camp
AgGx-7	Middleport	village

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 16

COUNTY: Brant

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AgHa-18	Princess Point/Prehistoric Neutral	camp
AgHa-29	Indeterminate	unknown
AgHa-30	Indetermiate	unknown
AgHa-31	Indeterminate	unknown

SITES ADJACENT TO CANDIDATE AREA 16

COUNTY: Brant

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AgHa-2	Middleport	village
AgHa-3	Middleport	ossuary

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 17

NO SITES

SITES ADJACENT TO CANDIDATE AREA 17

COUNTY: Hamilton-Wentworth

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AgGx-5	Prehistoric Neutral	village

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 18 (page 1 of 3)

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AfGv-66	Archaic/Prehistoric Neutral	camp
AfGv-27	Archaic	camp
AfGv-28	Archaic	camp
AgGu-997	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	camp
AgGu-998	Archaic	unknown
AgGu-999	Late Archaic	unknown
AgGu-23	Late Archaic	camp
AgGu-5	Woodland	camp
AgGu-996	Indeterminate	unknown
AgGu-22	Late Archaic-Late Woodland	camp
AfGt-3	Archaic	camp
AfGt-4	Prehistoric Neutral	camp
AfGt-999	Late Archaic	camp
AfGt-998	Early Woodland	unknown
AfGu-999	Late Archaic	unknown
AfGu-49	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	camp
MW739	Indeterminate	unknown
AfGu-32a	Indeterminate	camp
AfGu-32b	Indeterminate	camp
AfGu-36	Indeterminate	flake scatter
AfGu-6	Indeterminate	camp
AfGt-12	Indeterminate	flake scatter
AfGu-34	Indeterminate	flake scatter
MW740	Indeterminate	camp

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 18 (page 2 of 3)

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AfGu-46	Late Archaic	camp
AfGu-45	Archaic	camp
AfGu-7	Archaic	camp
AfGu-30	Late Archaic	camp
AfGu-29	Archaic	camp
AfGu-4	Archaic/Middle Woodland	camp
AfGu-28	Late Archaic	camp
AfGu-47	Late Archaic	camp
AfGu-31	Archaic	camp
AfGu-8	Indeterminate	camp
AfGu-13	Indeterminate	camp
AfGu-11	Indeterminate	lithic workshop
AfGu-12	Indeterminate	camp
AfGu-44	Indeterminate	findspot
AfGu-35	Indeterminate	lithic workshop
AfGu-3	Archaic/Middle Woodland	camp
AfGu-5	Archaic	camp
AfGv-999	Late Woodland	unknown
AfGv-64	Transitional Archaic/ Princess Point	camp
AfGv-65	Princess Point	camp
AfGv-26	Princess Point/ Prehistoric Neutral	camp
AfGv-67	Archaic	camp

SITES ADJACENT TO CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER 18 (page 3 of 3)

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AfGt-24	Indeterminate	camp
AfGt-11	Indeterminate	flake scatter
AfGt-20	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	lithic workshop
MW731	Multi-Archaic	camp

CANDIDATE AREA NUMBER: 19

COUNTY: Niagara

Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Type
NW990	Late Woodland	camp
AgGt-999	Early Woodland	unknown
NW742	Archaic	camp
AgGs-5	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	camp

APPENDIX B

Historic (Euro-Canadian) Sites On and In the Vicinity of Potential Sites

In this Appendix, Potential Sites LF-10Wa and LF-10Wb were combined and treated as a single unit called LF-10W, and Potential Sites LF-1Ea and LF-1Eb were combined and treated as a single unity called LF-1E

POTENTIAL SITE PI-1A1

1. **On Potential Site**

   None

2. **In Vicinity**

Church on the northwest corner of Lot 9, Concession 6, Chinguacousy Township.

Cemetery on the northeast corner of Lot 9, Concession 5, Chinguacousy Township (opposite church noted above).

Blacksmith shop on the northeast corner of Lot 9, Concession 5, Chinguacousy Township (adjacent to and south of cemetery noted above).

School on the southwest corner of Lot 11, Concession 6, Chinguacousy Township.

Village of Stanley Mills on Lots 12 and 13, Concession 7, Toronto Gore Township and Lots 12 and 13, Concession 6, Chinguacousy Township, including a church, post office, store, wagon and carriage factory, blacksmith shop, and hotel.

Grist mill on the west Branch of the Humber River, in the centre of Lot 11, Concession 7, Toronto Gore Township.

Village of Castlemore, in Toronto Gore Township, including a store and post office.

Tannery on the southwest corner of Lot 8, Concession 7, Toronto Gore, adjacent to Airport Road. Built in 1842.

Church in the centre of Lot 7, Concession 7, Toronto Gore, adjacent to Airport Road.

Village of Woodhill at the four corners formed by the intersection of Airport Road and Hwy. 7. Established in 1819, it included a school on the southeast corner of Lot 6, Concession 6, Chinguacousy Township, as well as a store and post office, a hotel, and a Grange Hall.

Church and cemetery in the centre of Lot 5, Concession 7, Toronto Gore, adjacent to Airport Road (just south of Woodhill).

Village of Grahamsville at the four corners formed by the intersection of Airport Road and Steeles Avenue. It was settled in 1819, and in 1877 this village had a fairground, the Magnet Hotel, a post office, a store, an English church, and a Methodist church and cemetery. The cemetery and church (now Shiloh Primitive Methodist Church) still stand in the center of Lot 15, Concession 6, Toronto Township. A historic Euro-Canadian farm on this lot was registered as archaeological site AkGw-4 and was investigated in 1981. At that time, the researchers noted the presence of a farm lane, cemetery, house foundation, four other building foundations, 2 wells, fences, a sidewalk, and assorted domesticated flora on the property, carried out limited test excavations, and recovered a variety of historic artifacts. They note the property was sold by the Crown to John Leeper in 1822.

The village of Malton at the four corners formed by the intersection of Airport Road and Derry Road.

POTENTIAL SITE PI-1N

1. On Potential Site

A portion of the Village of Boyne occupies the northeast corner of PI-1N, but no buildings are indicated in this corner on either the map of Trafalgar Township in the Historical Atlas of Halton County (1877) or the recent 1:10 000 topographic base maps.

2. In Vicinity

Village of Boyne, including a school, post office, wagon shop, blacksmith shop, and Boyne Woollen Mills.

Cheese factory was located at the northwest corner of Lot 10, Concession 2 (southeast corner of First Line Road and Derry Road), in an area now occupied by a hospital.

Brickyard was located at the southwest corner of Lot 11, Concession 2 (northeast corner of First Line Road and Derry Road). Nothing is shown at this location on the most recent 1:50 000 or 1:25 000 topographic maps.

Town of Milton, including stores, factories, municipal buildings, residences, the Credit Valley Railroad (now CP Rail), and the Hamilton and North Western Railroad (now CNR).

Church on the southwest corner of eastern quarter of Lot 6, Concesson 3, Trafalgar Township.

Village of Omagh, including three churches, a drill-shed, Temperance Hall, and post office. In 1877 this village had a population of about 100 people.

Cemetery on the northwest corner of Lot 7, Concession 3, Trafalgar Township.

Church (opposite cemetery) on southwest corner of Lot 8, Concession 3, Trafalgar Township.

POTENTIAL SITE LF-2N

1. On Potential Site

A portion of the Village of Derry West occupied the northwest corner of the Potential Site. In 1877 it contained two churches, a cemetery, a school, a Temperance Hall, an Orange Hall, a store, a post office, and the Derry West Hotel. Based on the Historical Atlas of Halton County (1877), at least the store was located within the Potential Site. This store is not standing today.

2. In Vicinity

Village of Derry West including two churches (one still standing), a cemetery (still standing), a school (one standing in same postion as it was in 1877), post office, Temperance Hall, Orange Hall, and other buildings (see 1. above).

Village of Palestine, which in 1877 had a Methodist Church, school, and hotel.

Village of Brittania, which in 1877 had a church, cemetery, carpenter shop, post office, and blacksmith shop.

POTENTIAL SITE LF-4N

1. On Potential Site

A historic farmstead occurs on the property, as shown in the Historical Atlas of Halton County (1877). It was the farm of James Ford. Buildings still stand at this location, and the current farm at this location is designated as a "Century Farm" (1867-1967).

2. In Vicinity

The Hamilton and North Western Railroad (now CNR).

Cheese factory on the northwest corner of Lot 10, Concession 2, Trafalgar Township, in an area now occupied by a hospital.

Brickyard on the southwest corner of Lot 11, Concession 2, Trafalgar Township.

Village of Boyne, including a school, post office, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, and Boyne Woollen Mill.

Church on the southeast corner of Lot 6, Concession 3, Trafalgar Township.

Cemetery on the northwest corner of Lot 7, Concession 3, Trafalgar Township.

Church on the southwest corner of Lot 8, Concession 3, Trafalgar Township.

POTENTIAL SITE PI-13N

1. **On Potential Site**

None

2. **In Vicinity**

Church on the southwest corner of Lot 2, Concession 5, Trafalgar Township (not standing today).

Village of Omagh, including three churches (Methodist, Church of England, and Disciples), a drill-shed, Temperance Hall, and post office. In 1877 this village had a population of about 100 people.

Cheese factory, established in 1828, on the northwest corner of Lot 7, Concession 5, Trafalgar Township.

Church in the centre of Lot 6, Concession 3, Trafalgar Township, adjacent to Brittania Road.

Village of Boyne, including a brick school, post office, blacksmith shop, wagon shop and Boyne Woollen Mill.

Village of Drumquin, including an inn, post office, store, and blacksmith shop.

Church on the northeast corner of Lot 6, Concession 7, Trafalgar Township.

POTENTIAL SITE PI-2W

1. On Potential Site

Mill in the centre of Lot 36, Concession 4, adjacent to Shaver Road. This mill is indicated on the map of Ancaster Township in the Historical Atlas of Wentworth County (1875), and archaeologists investigating the Muskrat Pond archaeological site (AhHa-4) (Howey 1978:9) reported a boiler from a pioneer saw mill was visible on the surface just south of Muskrat Pond, as well as other historic material (pottery, glass, etc.).

2. In Vicinity

Church and cemetery at the north end of Lot 37, Concession 4, Ancaster Township.

Village of Trinity, including a school, blacksmith shop, church, and other buildings.

Mill on north side of tributary of Big Creek, centre of Lot 31, Concession 5, Ancaster Township, just south of Trinity.

Blacksmith shop on the southeast corner of Lot 35, Concession 3, Ancaster Township.

Cemetery on the southeast corner of Lot 33, Concession 3, Ancaster Township.

Village of Duff's Corners, including a church with cemetery, school, post office and other buildings.

POTENTIAL SITE LF-10M

1. **On Potential Site**

   None

2. **In Vicinity**

   Village of Trinity, including a school, church, blacksmith shop, mill, and other buildings.

   Church on the southeast corner of Lot 19, Concession 1, Onondaga Township.

   School on the northwest corner of Lot 19, Concession 2, Onondaga Township.

POTENTIAL SITE LF-11W

1. **On Potential Site**

A historic homestead, the residence of D. Butter, stands in the centre of LF-11W.

2. **In Vicinity**

Village of Trinity, including a school, church, blacksmith shop, mill, and other buildings.

Reported saw mill on Lot 35, Concession 4, Ancaster Township (adjacent to Muskrat Pond - see write up of Potential Site PI-2W)

Village of Carluke, including two cemeteries.

Church on the southeast corner of Lot 19, Concession 1, Onondaga Township.

School on the northwest corner of Lot 19, Concession 2, Onondaga Township.

POTENTIAL SITE LF-1C

1. On Potential Site

None

2. In Vicinity

Temperance Hall on northwest corner of Lot 8, Concession 6, Wainfleet Township (adjacent to Welland River).

School on the southwest corner of Lot 15, Concession 5, Wainfleet Township.

Hotel on the northwest corner of Lot 13, Concession 6, Wainfleet Township.

Blacksmith shop on the northwest corner of Lot 14, Concession 4, Wainfleet Township.

Canada Southern Railroad (now Conrail).

Air Line Railroad (now CNR).

POTENTIAL SITE LF-3C

1. On Potential Site

A portion of the Village of Elcho was located in the northwest corner of LF-3C. This was a small settlement at the crossroads of the two roads forming the northern and western boundaries of LF-3C. In 1876, Elcho had a post office, church with cemetery and other buildings. At least the church and cemetery were located within LF-3C (in the centre of Lot 5, adjacent to the road between Concessions 1 and 2), and they are shown to be still standing on the 1:50 000 and 1:10 000 topographic maps.

2. In Vicinity

School on the northwest corner of Lot 8, Concession 1, Gainsborough Township. This was the first school in the township, built in the early 1800's. (It is directly adjacent to and abutting the northeast corner of LF-3C.)

Church on the southwest corner of Lot 9, Concession 2, Gainsborough Township.

Blacksmith shop on the southwest corner of Lot 12, Concession 2, Gainsborough Township.

POTENTIAL SITE LF-8C

1. **On Potential Site**

   None

2. **In Vicinity**

   Church on the northwest corner of Lot 21, Concession 1, Gainsborough Township (standing today).

   School on the southwest corner of Lot 19, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township (adjacent to southeast corner of LF-9C and possibly still standing, converted to a house).

   Church on the northwest corner of Lot 19, Concession 3 (opposite northeast corner of LF-9C) (not standing today).

   Residence of N. Hartwell, hub manufacturer in the 1870's, on southwest corner of Lot 18, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township.

POTENTIAL SITE LF-9C

1. On Potential Site

Residence of N. Hartwell, with a notation of the map of Gainsborough Township in the Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties (1876) that he was a hub manufacturer. No buildings are indicated as existing at this location (southwest corner of Lot 18, Concession 3) on the modern 1:50 000 or 1:10 000 topographic maps.

2. In Vicinity

School on the southwest corner of Lot 19, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township (adjacent to southeast corner of LF-9C and possibly still standing, converted to a house).

Church on the northwest corner of Lot 19, Concession 3, Gainsborough Township (opposite northeast corner of Lf-9C) (not standing today).

Church on the northwest corner of Lot 21, Concession 1, Gainsborough Township.

POTENTIAL SITE LF-1E

1. On Potential Site

The Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties (1876) lists the farm of one resident of Lot 5, Concession 2, Crowland Township as Mr. Jacob L. Dell Esq., and notes he was a farmer, shoemaker, coppersmith, and councillor. His property occupied the southeast corner of LF-1E. No buildings are located in this location today.

2. In Vicinity

School on the northwest corner of Lot 4, Concession 4, Crowland Township.

Church on the northeast corner of Lot 2, Concession 4, Crowland Township.

Cemetery (opposite church) on the northwest corner of Lot 1, Concession 4, Crowland Township.

School on the southwest corner of the northern quarter of Lot 4, Concession 1, Crowland Township (within LF-3E).

Church on the southwest corner of Lot 4, B.F., Crowland Township (within PI-27E).

Village of Crowland (Dean's Mills or Cooks Mills), including two churches, a town hall, a school, a saw mill, a grist mill, store, hotel, Masonic Lodge, and post office, and the location of a battle during the War of 1812 (October 29, 1814; 1000 Americans versus 500 British, battle won by the British).

POTENTIAL SITE LF-3E

1. On Potential Site

The Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties (1876) indicates that a school was located on LF-3E, on the southwest corner of the northern quarter of Lot 4, Concession 1, Crowland Township. The 1:50 000 and 1:10 000 topographic maps show a building standing at this location today, which may be the original school (since converted to a residence).

The Historical Atlas also notes that Lot 2, Concession 1 (eastern 1/3 of LF-3E) was first settled by Mr. Frank Wells, a farmer, in 1846.

2. In Vicinity

A church was located on the southeast corner of Lot 4, B.F., Crowland Township, adjacent to the northwest corner of LF-3E (within PI-27E). No structure is shown standing today at this location on the 1:50 000 or 1:10 000 topographic maps.

Residence of Jacob L. Dell, southeast corner of Lot 5, Concession 2, Crowland Township. Mr. Dell was, in the 1870's, a farmer, shoemaker, coppersmith, and councillor.

School on the northwest corner of Lot 4, Concession 4, Crowland Township.

Church on the northeast corner of Lot 2, Concession 4, Crowland Township.

Cemetery (opposite church) on the northwest corner Lot 1, Concession 1, Crowland Township.

Montrose Bridge (over the Welland River).

Hotel on the northeast corner of Lot 1, B.F., Crowland Township, at the foot of Montrose Bridge.

Village of Montrose, including a post office, school, and blacksmith shop.

POTENTIAL SITE PI-18E

1. **On Potential Site**

None

2. **In Vicinity**

Blacksmith shop on the southeast corner of Lot 16, Concession 6, Crowland Township.

Battle during War of 1812 on Lyons Creek, southwest corner of Lot 19, Concession 6, Crowland Township.

Village of Crowland (Dean's Mills or Cooks Mills), including two churches, a school, a town hall, a saw mill, a grist mill, a store, a hotel, a post office, a Masonic Lodge, and the location of a battle during the War of 1812 (October 28, 1814).

School on the northeast corner of Lot 17, Concession 6, Crowland Township.

Town of Welland.

Old Welland Canal.

POTENTIAL SITE PI-27E

1. On Potential Site

The Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties (1876) indicates that a church stood on the southwest corner of Lot 4, B.F., Crowland Township (southwest corner of PI-27E). The Michigan Central Railroad (now Conrail) is not shown as existing in 1876, and runs directly through the location where the church stood. There are now also two hydro transmission lines running parallel to the railroad on the north-northwest side.

The Historical Atlas notes that Lots 3 and 4, B.F., were settled in 1810 by George Young, a farmer and fruit-grower. No buildings are standing in this location today.

2. In Vicinity

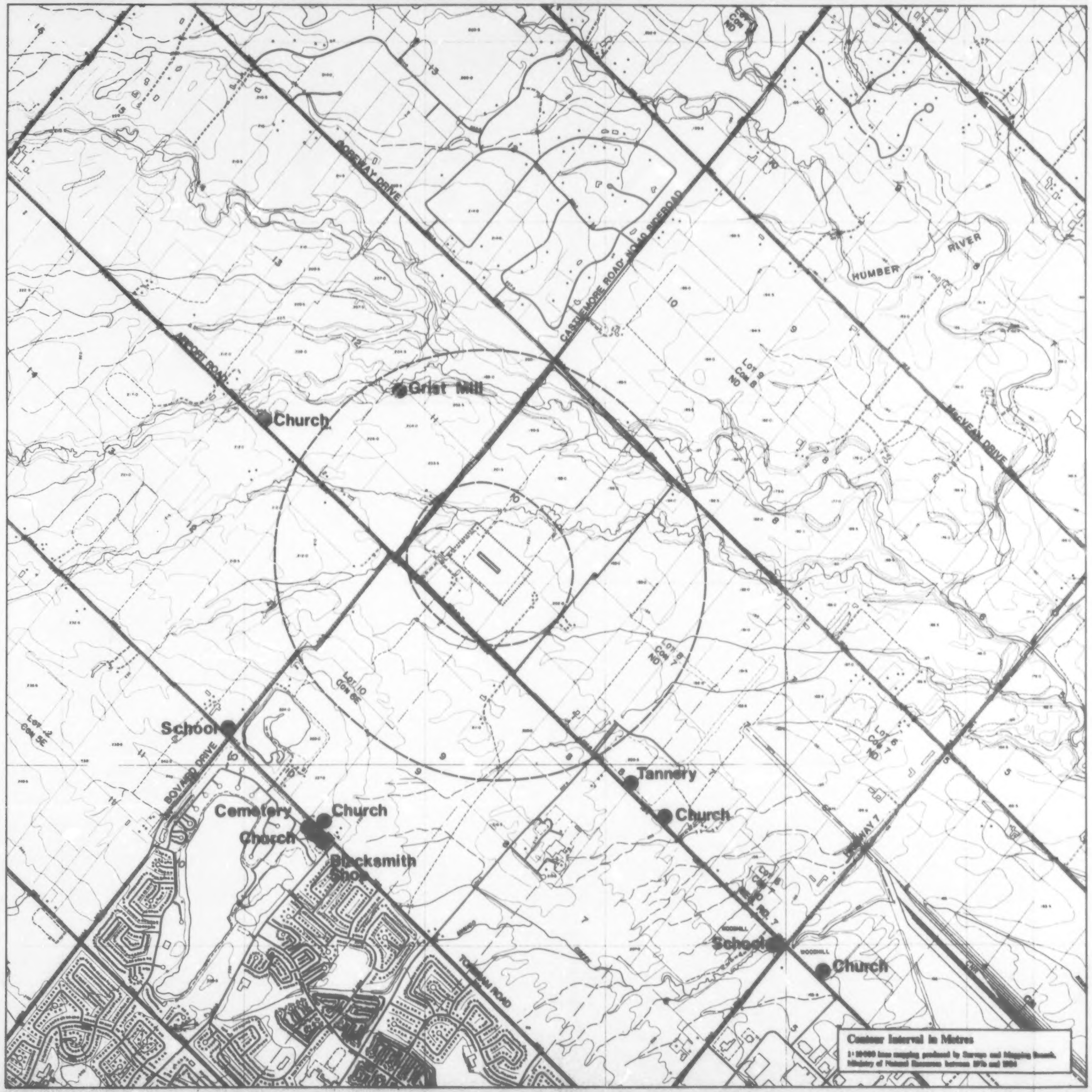
Village of Montrose, including a post office, school, and blacksmith shop.

Montrose Bridge (over the Welland River).

Hotel on the northeast corner of Lot 1, B.F., Crowland Township, at the foot of Montrose Bridge.

Residence of Jacob L. Dell on the southeast corner of Lot 5, Concession 2, Crowland Township. Mr. Dell settled here prior to the 1870's and was a farmer, shoemaker, coppersmith, and councillor.

School on the southwest corner of the northern quarter of Lot 4, Concession 1, Crowland Township.



Contour Interval in Metres

1:10000 base mapping produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources between [illegible] and [illegible]

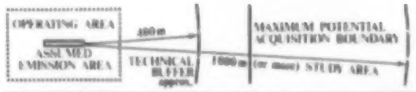
OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

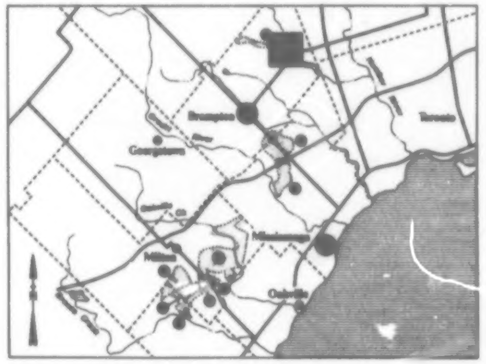
Legend:

● Historical Site



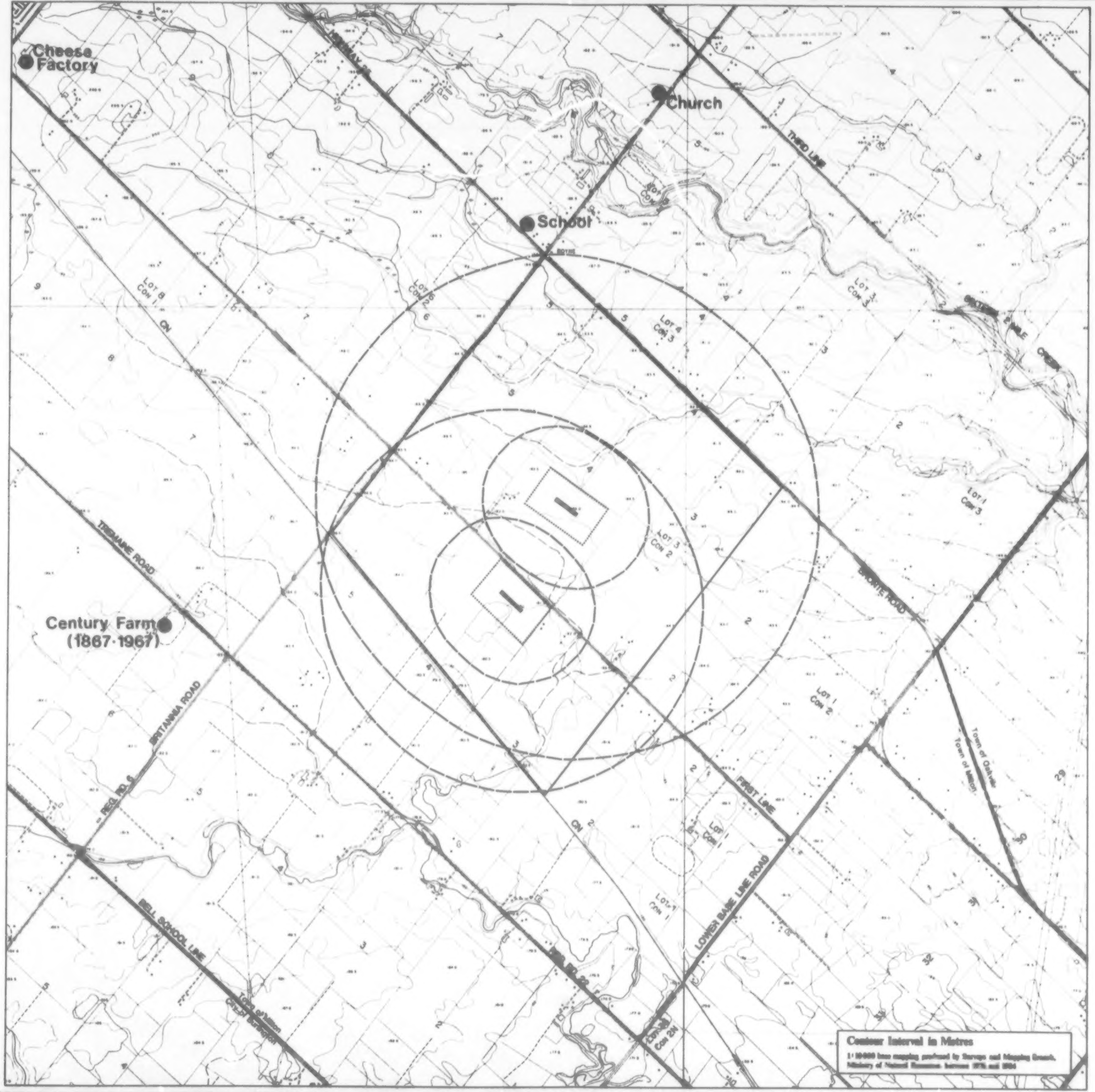
Key Map: **PI - 1A1**

Lot 10 and Part of Lot 9; Concession VII; City of Brampton, formerly the Toronto Gore



Heritage Resources CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G-H5**



Contour Interval in Metres

1:10 000 base mapping produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources between 1978 and 1984

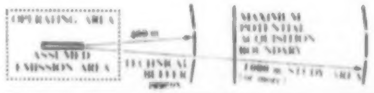
OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

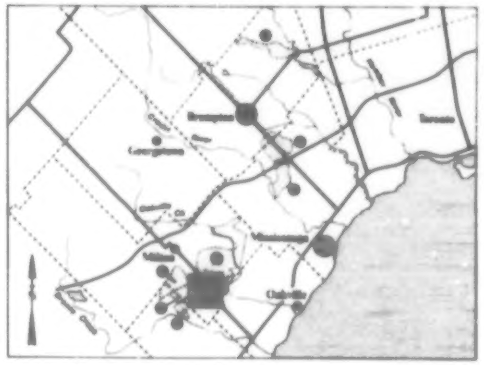
Legend:

● Historical Site



Key Map: **PI-1 North**

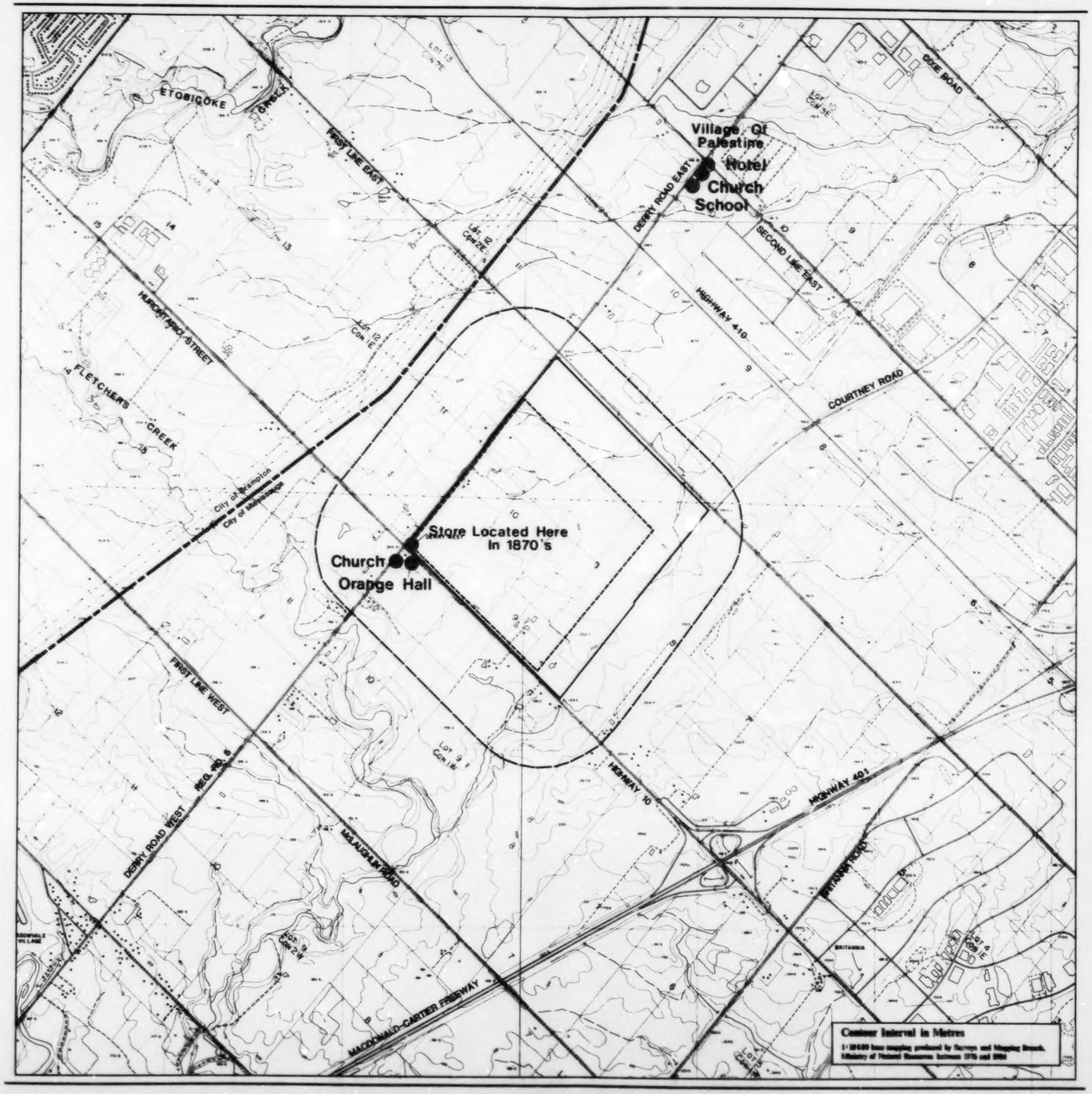
Lots 3, 4 and 5; Concession II; Town of Milton; Parts of Lots 3, 4 and 5; Concession I; Town of Milton, formerly in the Township of Trafalgar



1000 feet 0 1000
500 metres 0 500

Heritage Resources
CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G·H6**



Contour Interval in Metres

1:10 000 base mapping produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources between [illegible] and [illegible]

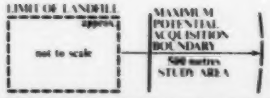
OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

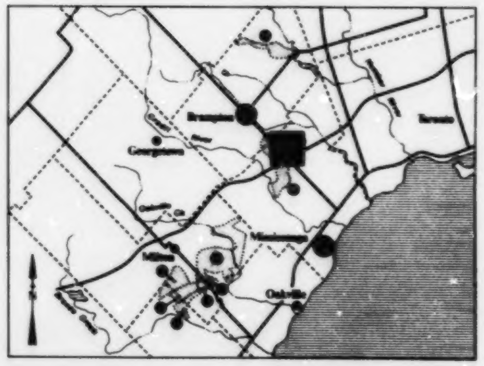
Legend:

● Historical Site



Key Map: **LF-2 North**

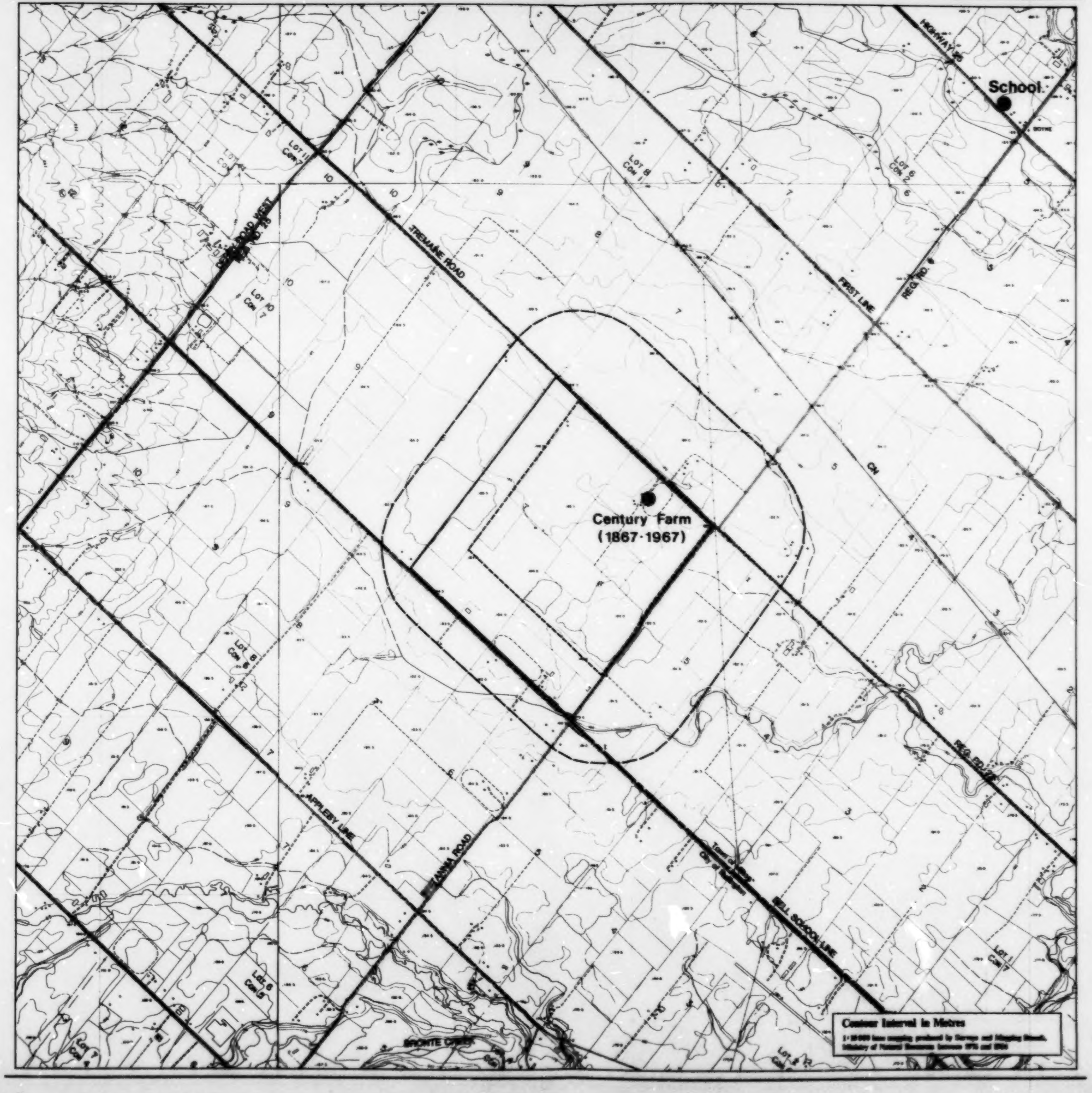
Lots 9 and 10; Concession I EHS (East of Hurontario Street), City of Mississauga



1000 feet 0 1000
500 metres 0 500

Heritage Resources CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G·H 7**



OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:
Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

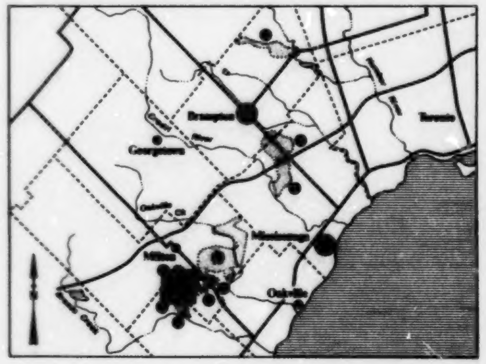
Legend:

● Historical Site

LIMITS OF LANDFILL approx. not to scale
MAXIMUM POTENTIAL ACQUISITION BOUNDARY
500 m STUDY AREA

Key Map: **LF- 4 North**

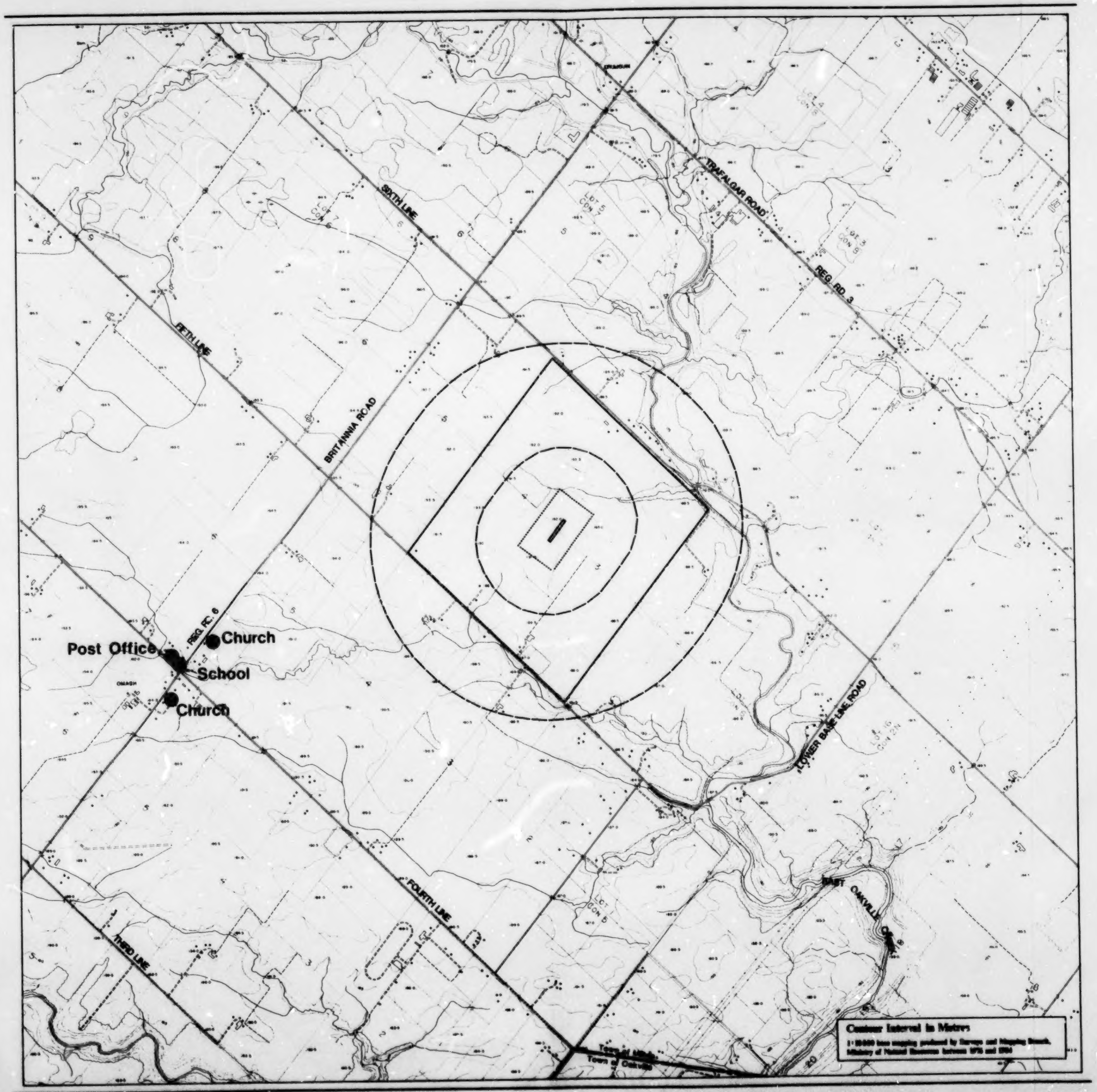
Lots 6 and 7; Concession VII; Town of Milton, formerly in the Township of Nelson



1000 feet 0 1000
500 metres 0 500

Heritage Resources
CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G·H8**



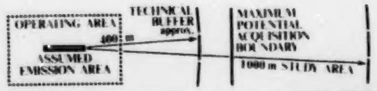
1:10 000 base mapping produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources between [illegible] and [illegible]

OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:
Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

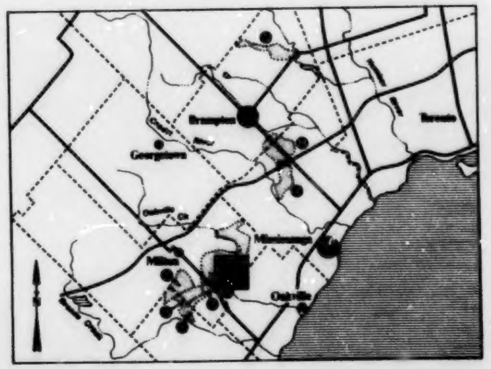
Legend:

● Historical Site



Key Map: **PI - 13 North**

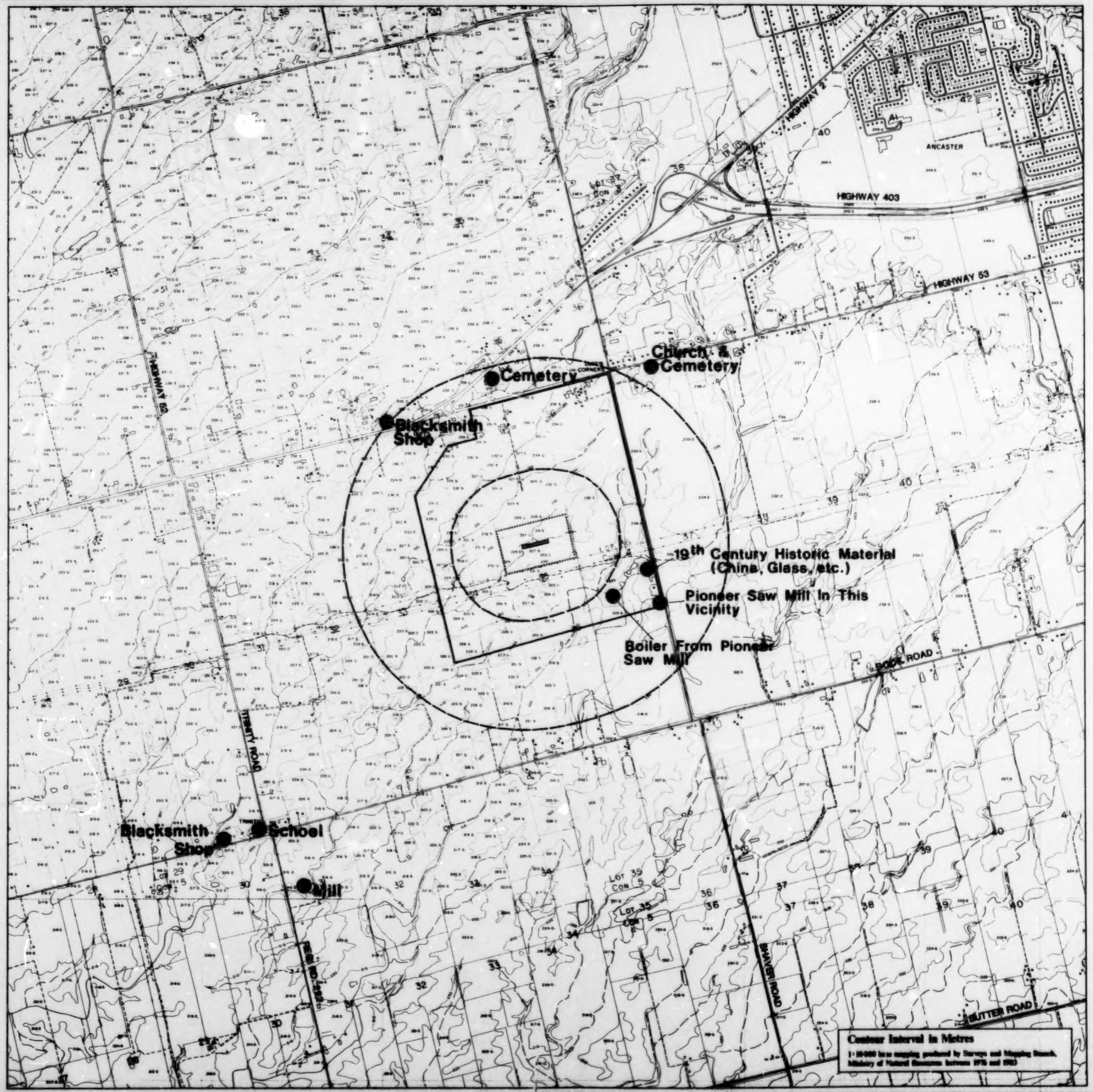
Lots 3 and 4; Concession VI; Town of Milton, formerly the Township of Trafalgar



1000 feet 0 1000
500 metres 0 500

Heritage Resources CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G·H 9**



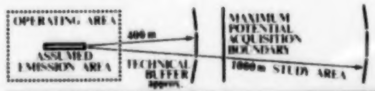
OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

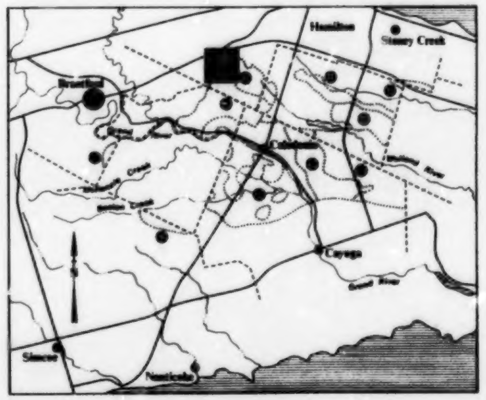
Legend:

● Historical Site



Key Map: **PI-2 West**

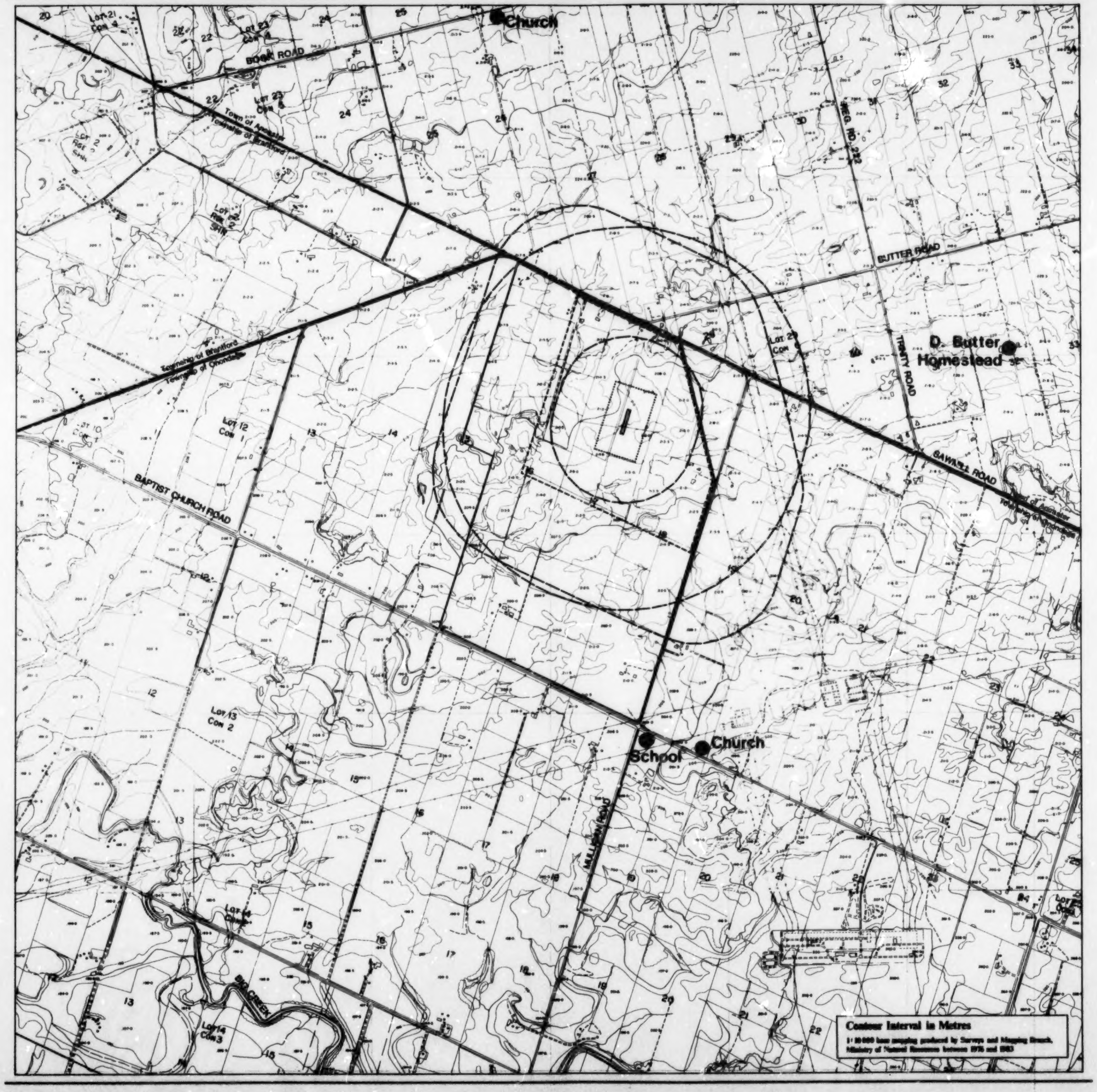
Part of Lots 34, 35 and 36; Concession IV; Town of Ancaster



1000 feet 0 1000
500 metres 0 500

Heritage Resources CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G·H10**



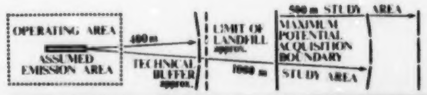
OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

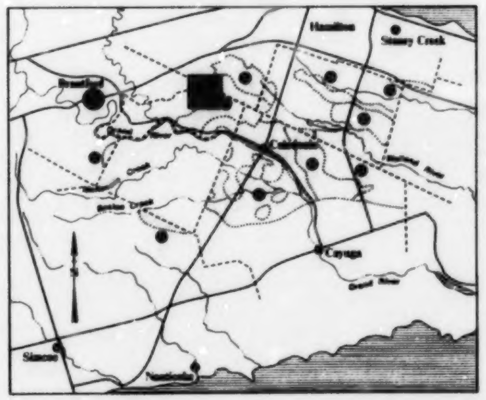
Legend:

● Historical Site



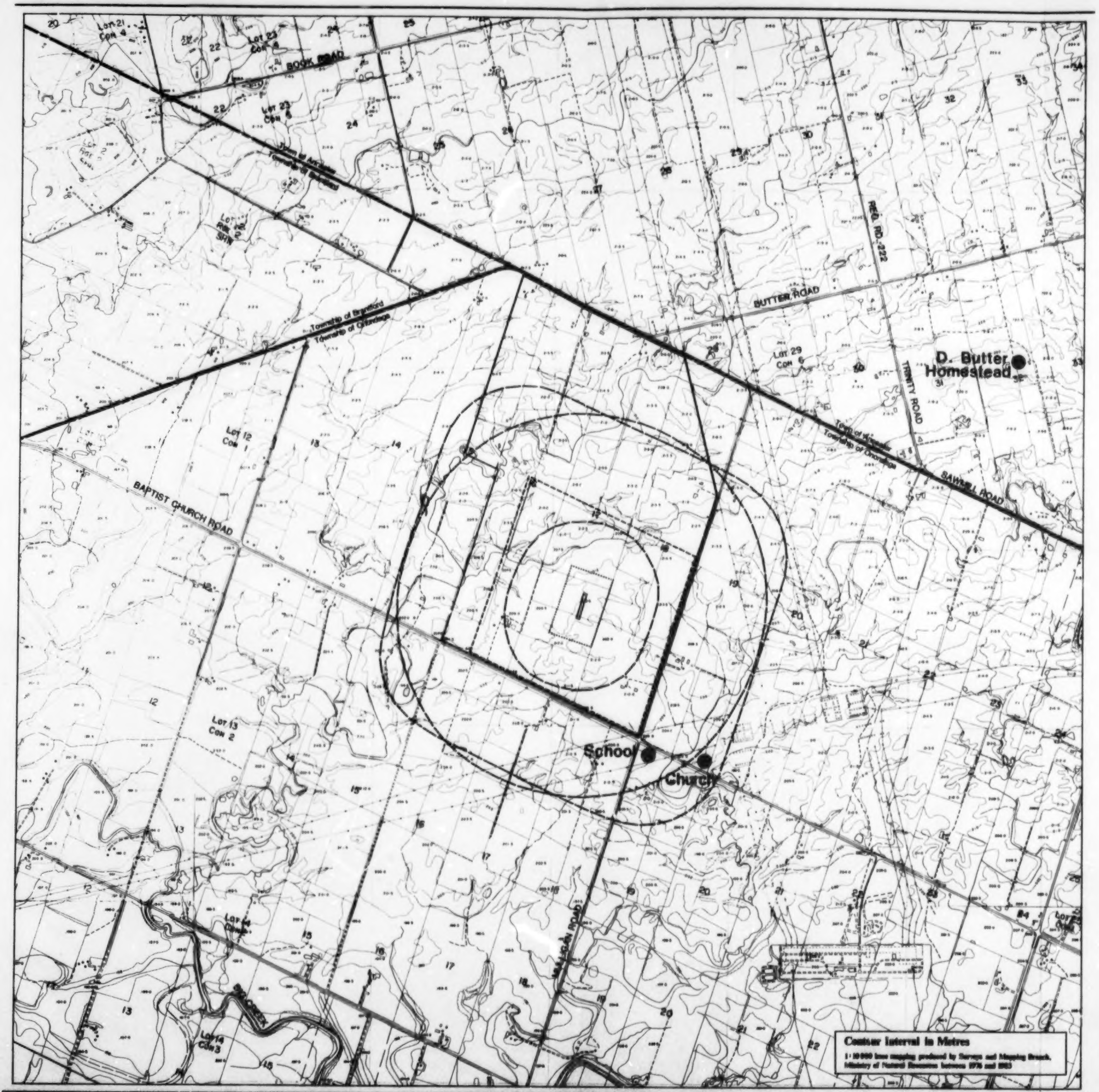
Key Map: **LF-10a West**

Lots 16, 17 and Part of Lots 15 and 18; Concession I; Township of Onondaga



Heritage Resources
CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G·H11**



Contour Interval in Metres

1:10 000 base mapping produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources between 1978 and 1983

OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:
Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

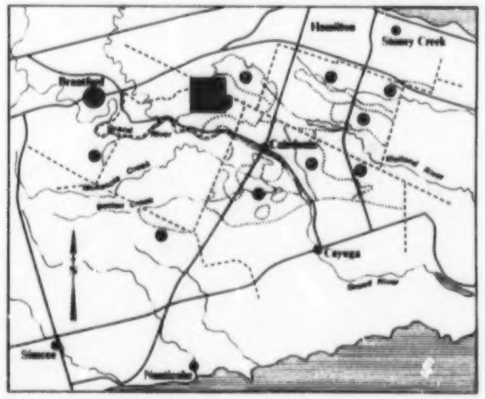
Legend:

● Historical Site

OPERATING AREA — ASSUMED EMISSION AREA — 200 m — TECHNICAL BUFFER approx. — 500 m STUDY AREA — 1000 m STUDY AREA — LIMIT OF LANDFILL approx. — MAXIMUM POTENTIAL ACQUISITION BOUNDARY

Key Map: **LF-10b West**

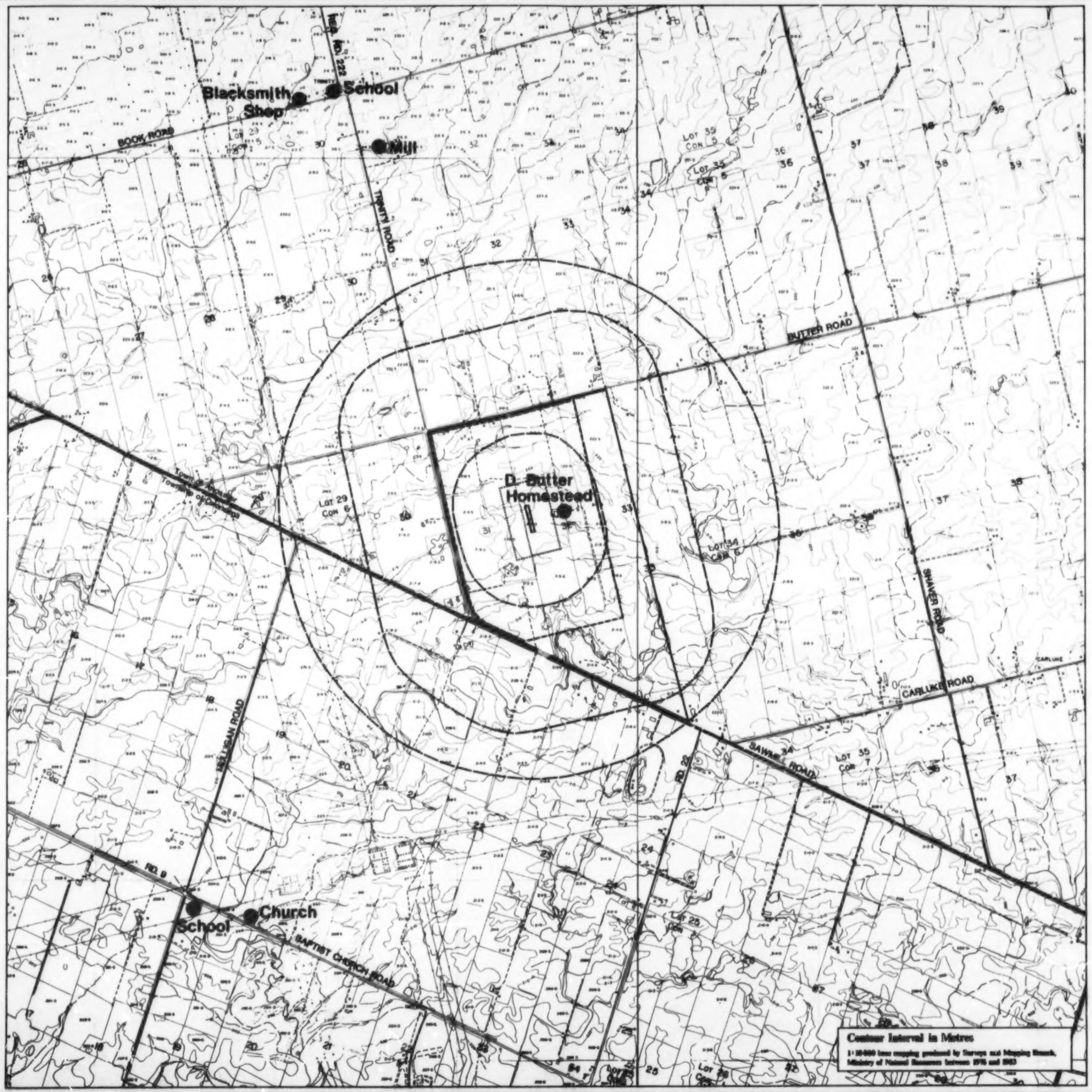
Lots 16, 17 and Part of Lots 15 and 18; Concession I; Township of Onondaga



1000 feet 0 1000
500 metres 0 500

Heritage Resources CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G·H12**



Contour Interval in Metres

1:10 000 base mapping produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources between 1976 and 1983

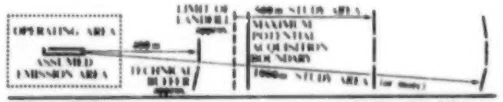
OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

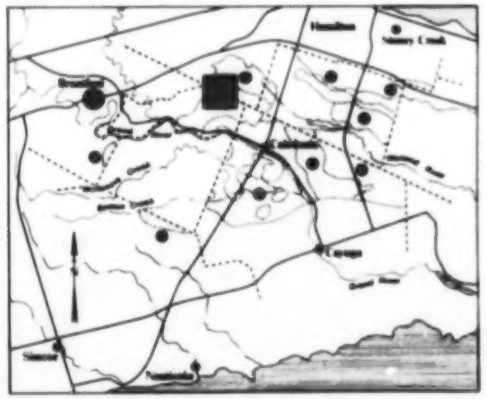
Legend:

● Historical Site



Key Map: **LF-11 West**

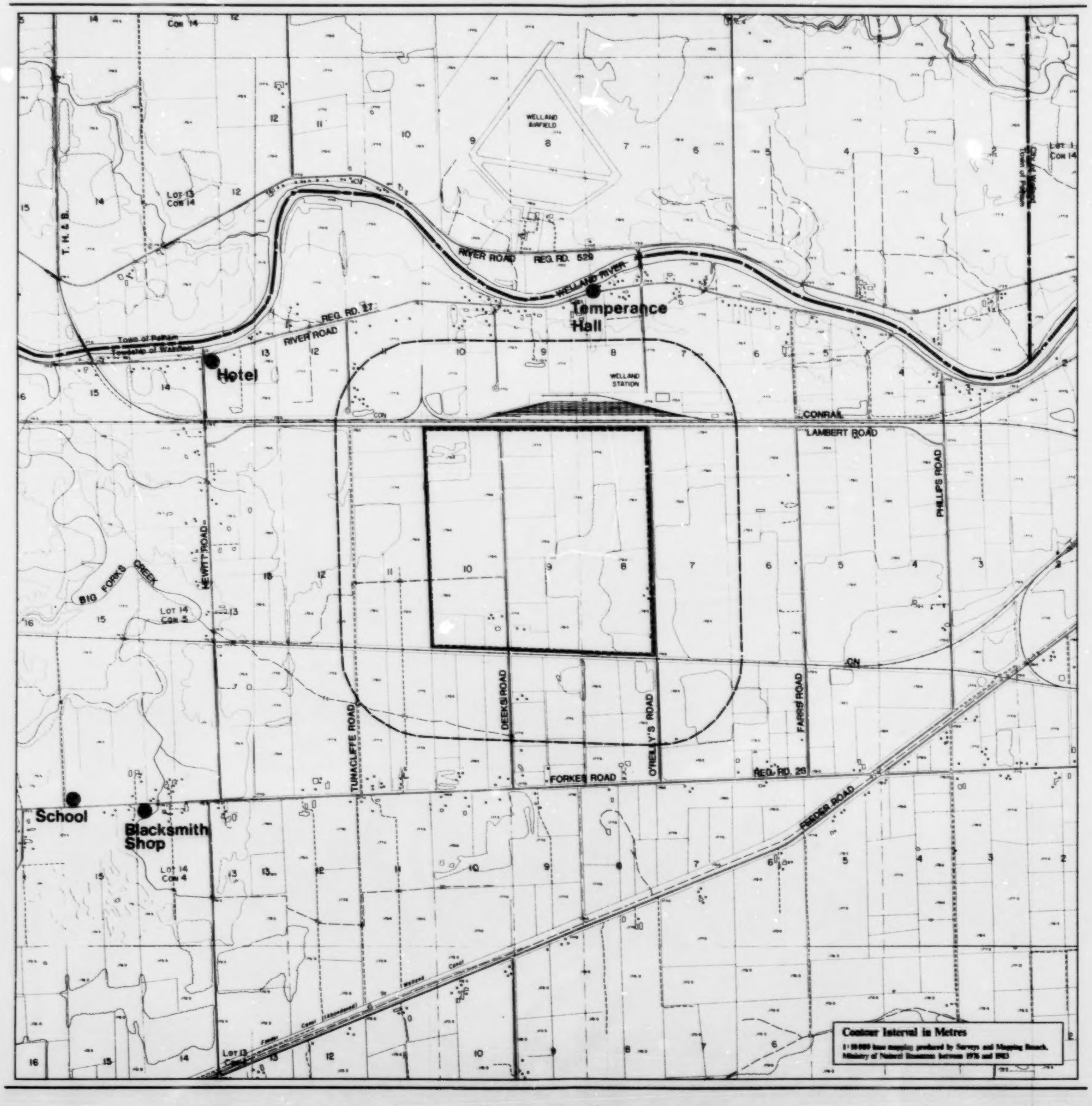
Lots 31, 32 and Part of Lot 33, Concession VI; Town of Ancaster



1000 feet 0 1000
500 metres 0 500

Heritage Resources CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G·H13**



Contour Interval in Metres

1:10 000 base mapping produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources between 1978 and 1983

OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

Legend:

● Historical Site

LIMIT OF LANDFILL approx.

not to scale

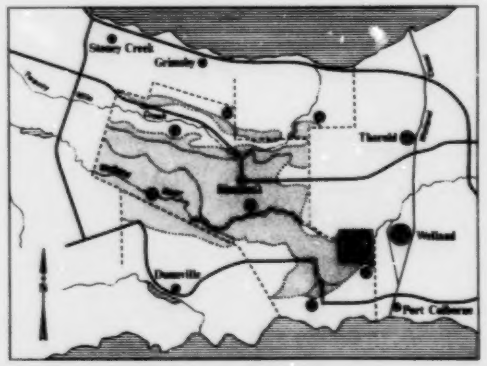
MAXIMUM POTENTIAL ACQUISITION BOUNDARY

500 m

STUDY AREA

Key Map: **LF-1 Central**

Part of Lots 8, 9, and 10; Concession V; Township of Wainfleet

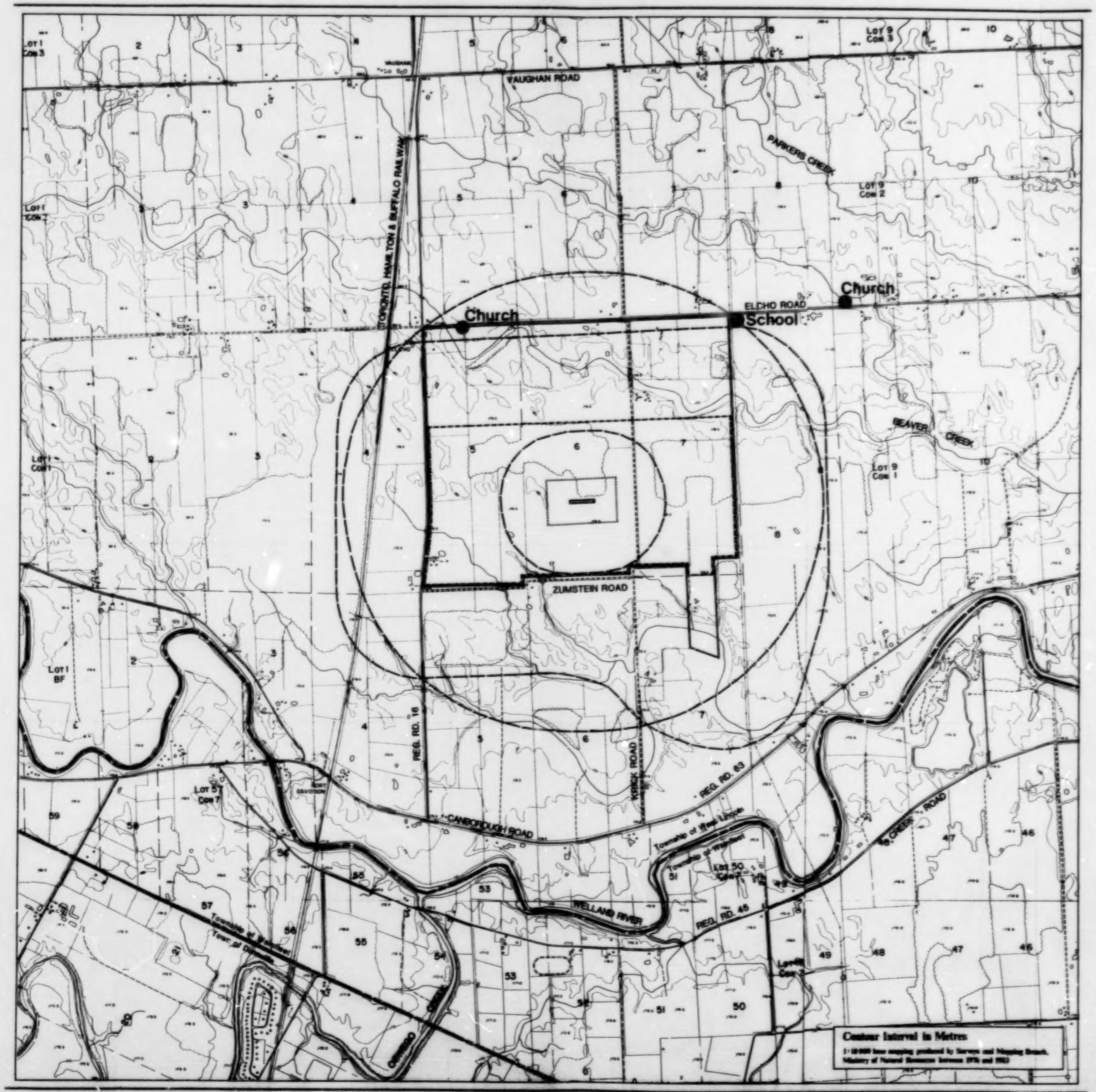


1000 feet 0 1000

500 metres 0 500

Heritage Resources CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G·H14**



Contour Interval in Metres

1:10 000 base mapping produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources between [illegible] and [illegible]

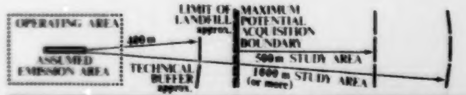
OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

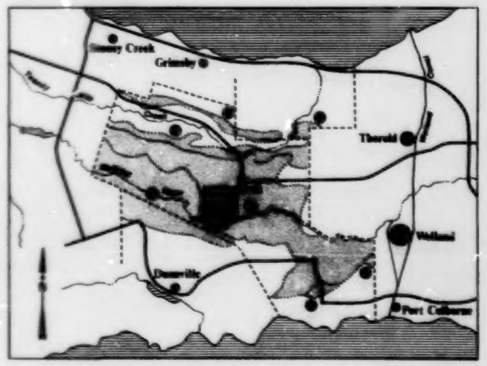
Legend:

● Historical Site


OPERATING AREA
ASSUMED EMISSION AREA
400 m
TECHNICAL BUFFER approx.
LIMIT OF LANDFILL approx.
MAXIMUM POTENTIAL ACQUISITION BOUNDARY
500 m STUDY AREA
1000 m STUDY AREA (or more)

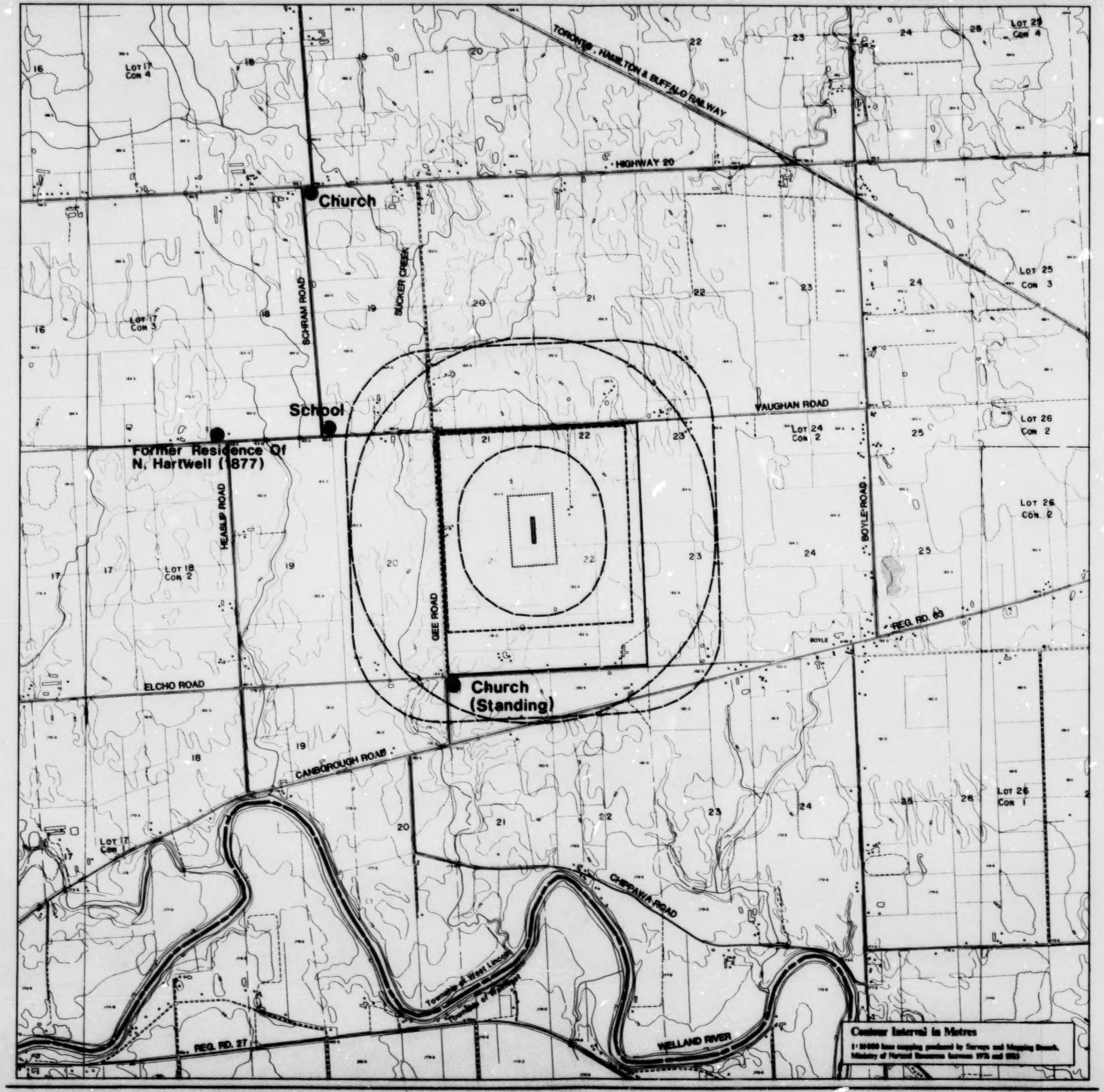
Key Map: **LF-3 Central**

Lots 5, 6 and 7; Concession I; Part of Lot 7; Broken Front Concession; Township of West Lincoln; formerly in the Township of Gainsborough



Heritage Resources
CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G·H15**



Contour Interval in Metres

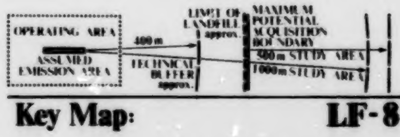
1:10 000 base mapping produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources between [illegible] and [illegible]

OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:
Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

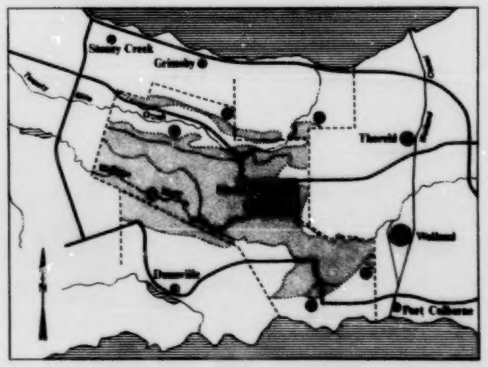
Legend:

● Historical Site



Key Map: **LF-8 Central**

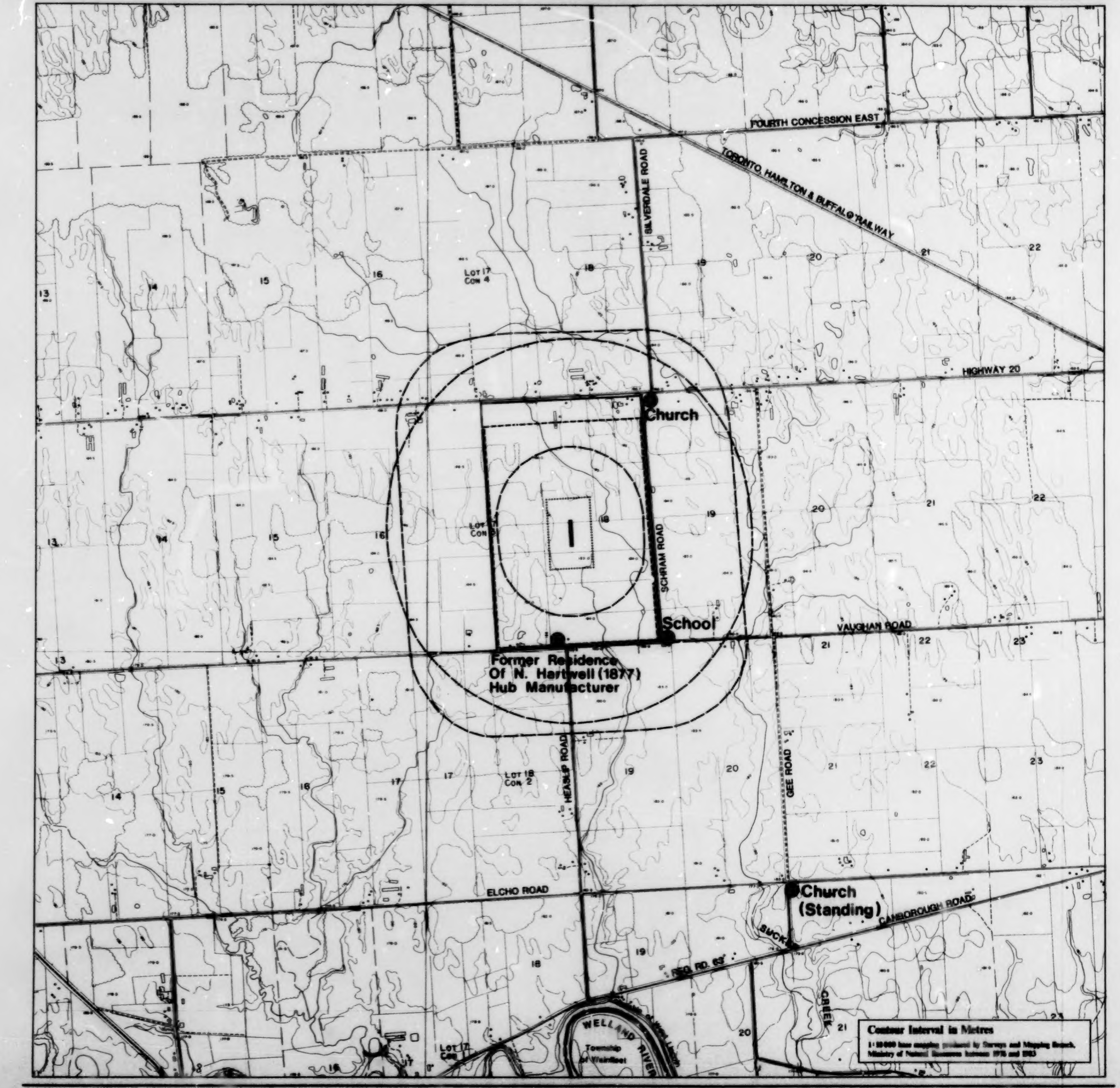
Lots 21 and 22; Concession II; Township of West Lincoln; formerly in the Township of Gainsborough



1000 feet 0 1000
500 metres 0 500

Heritage Resources CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G·H16**

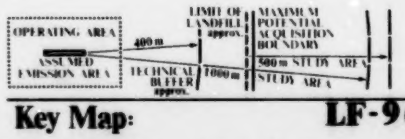


OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:
Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

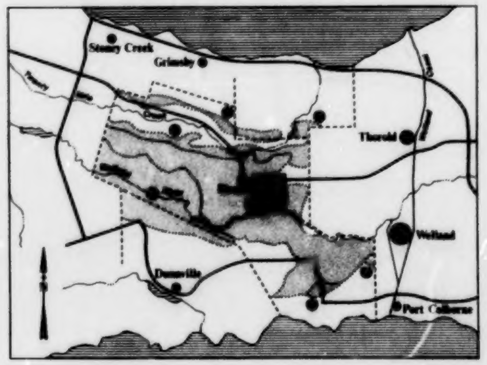
Legend:

● Historical Site



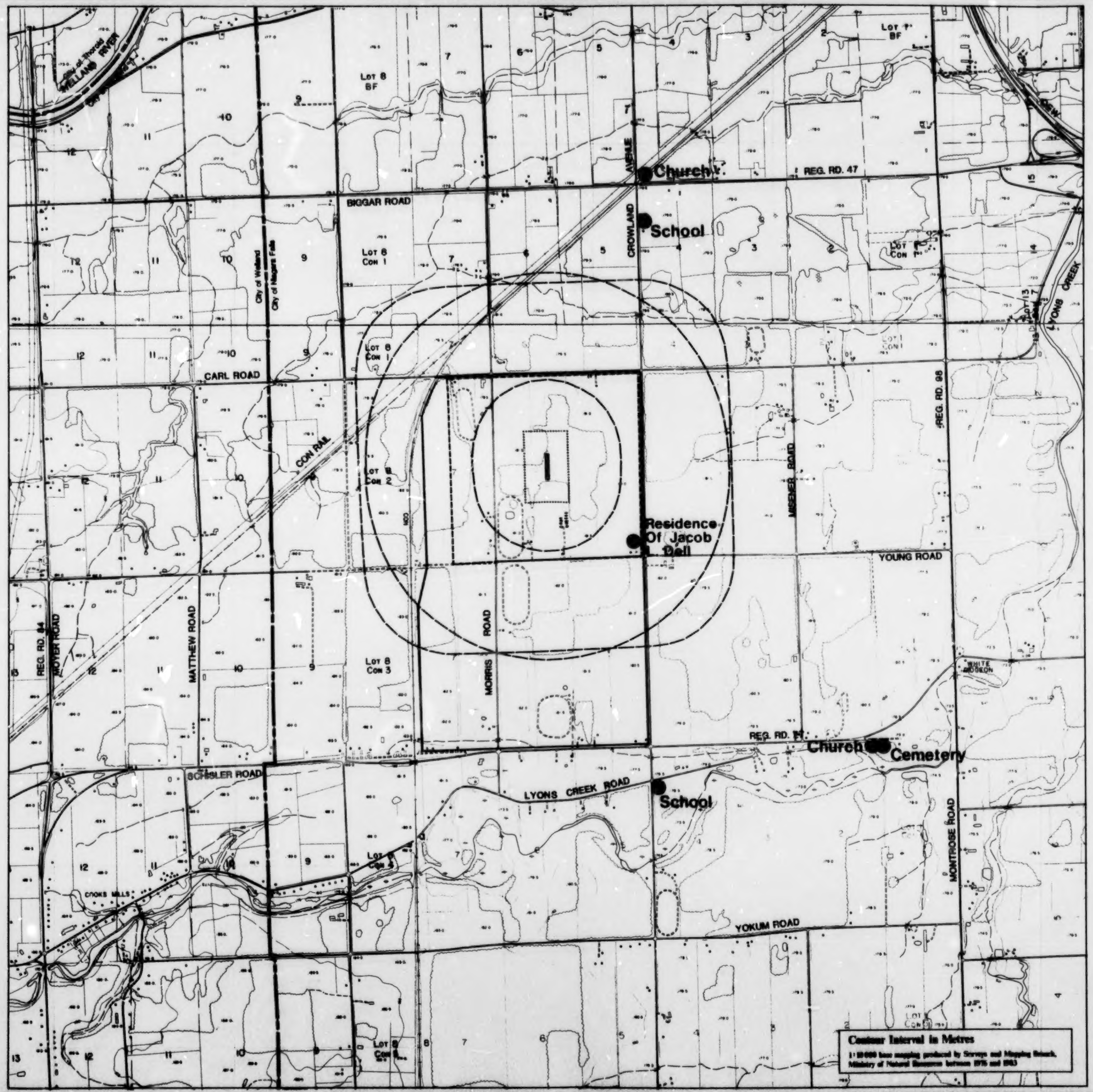
Key Map: **LF-9 Central**

Lot 18 and Part of Lot 17; Concession III; Township of West Lincoln; formerly in the Township of Gainsborough



Heritage Resources CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G·H17**



Contour Interval in Metres

1:10 000 base mapping produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources between 1976 and 1983

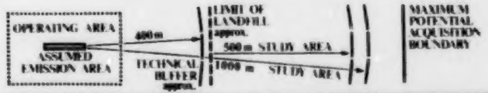
OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

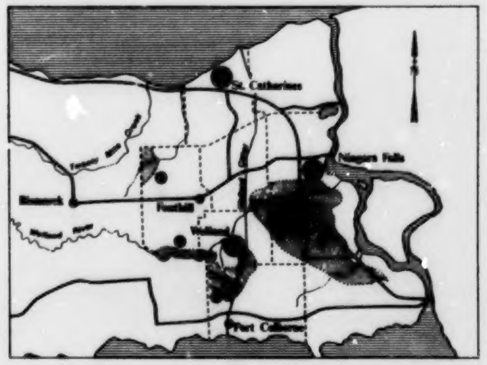
Legend:

● Historical Site



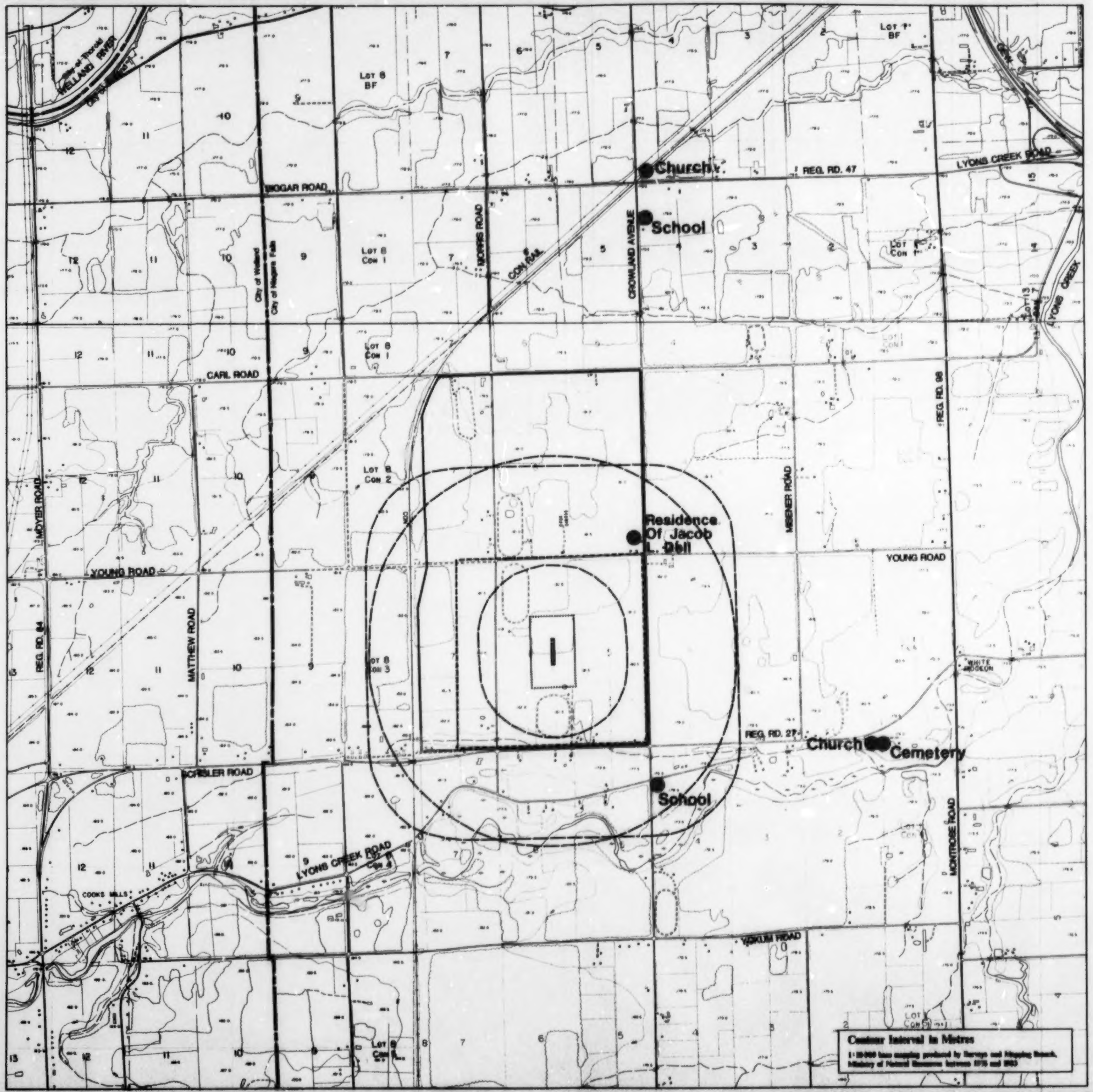
Key Map: LF-1a East

Lots 5, 6 and 7; Concessions II and III; City of Niagara Falls; formerly in the Township of Crowland



Heritage Resources CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G-H18**



Contour Interval in Metres

1:10 000 base mapping produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources between 1978 and 1983

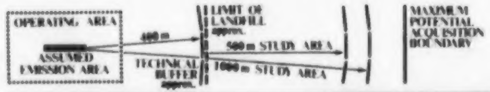
Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

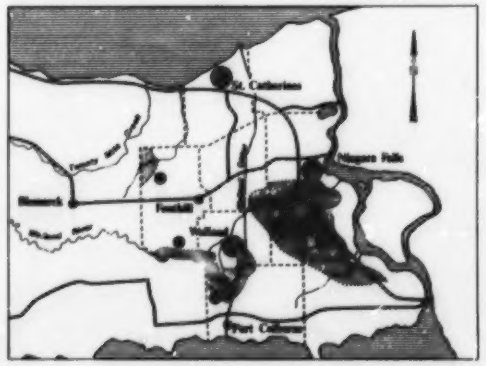
Legend:

● Historical Site



Key Map: **LF - 1b East**

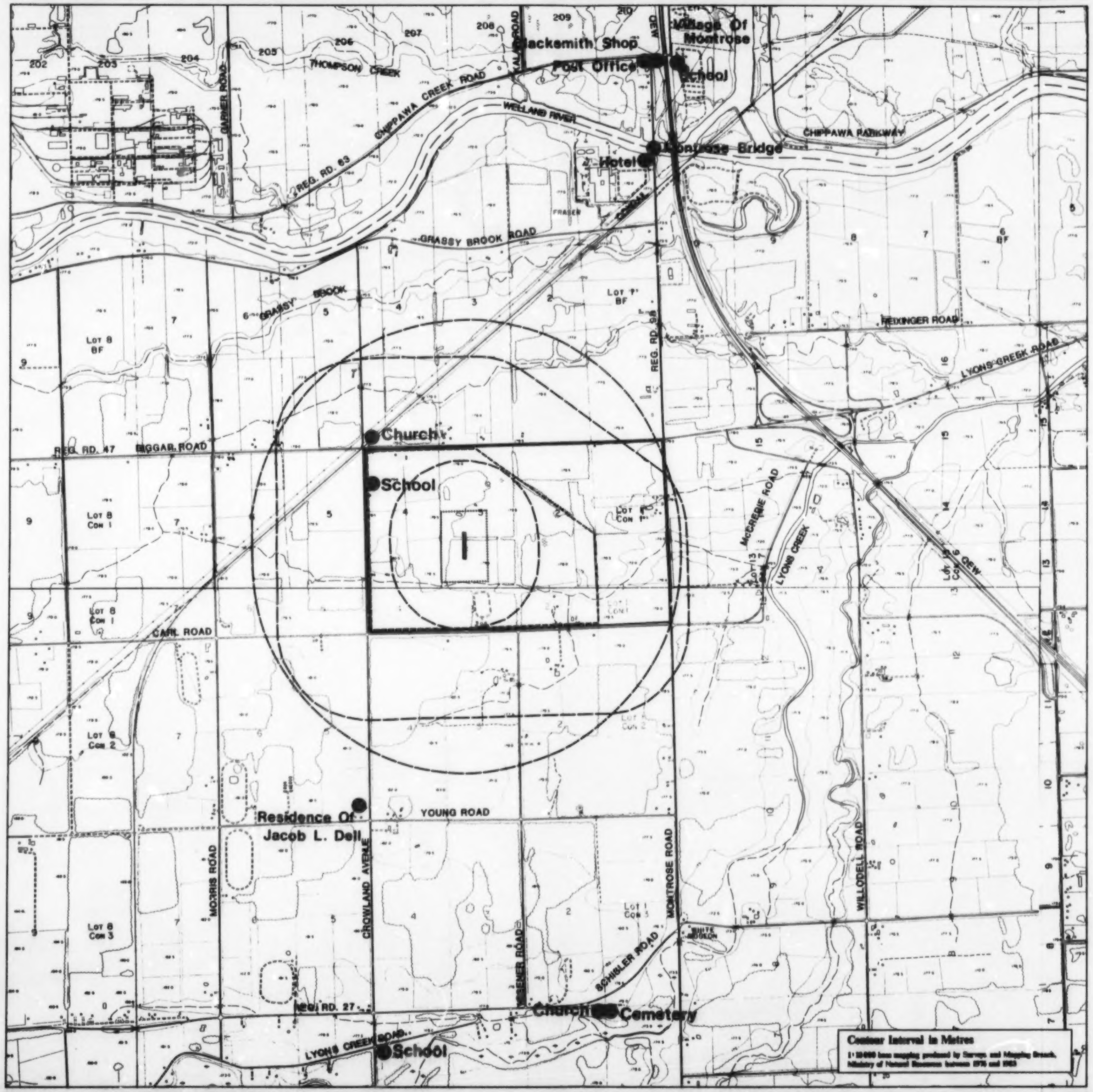
Lots 5, 6 and 7; Concessions II and III; City of Niagara Falls; formerly in the Township of Crowland



1000 feet 0 1000
500 metres 0 500

Heritage Resources CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G·H19**



Contour Interval in Metres

1:10 000 base mapping produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources between 1978 and 1983

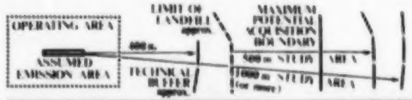
OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

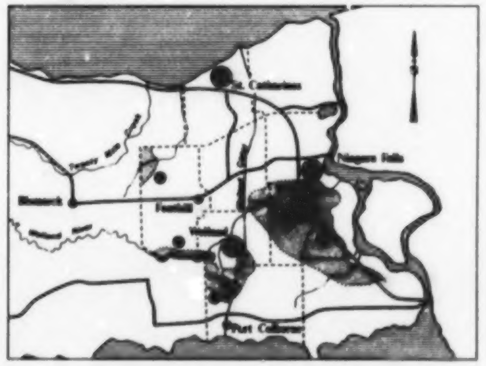
Legend:

● Historical Site


OPERATING AREA
ASSUMED EMISSION AREA
600 m.
LIMIT OF LANDFILL approx.
TECHNICAL BUFFER approx.
MAXIMUM POTENTIAL ACQUISITION BOUNDARY
500 m STUDY AREA
1000 m STUDY AREA (or more)

Key Map: **LF-3 East**

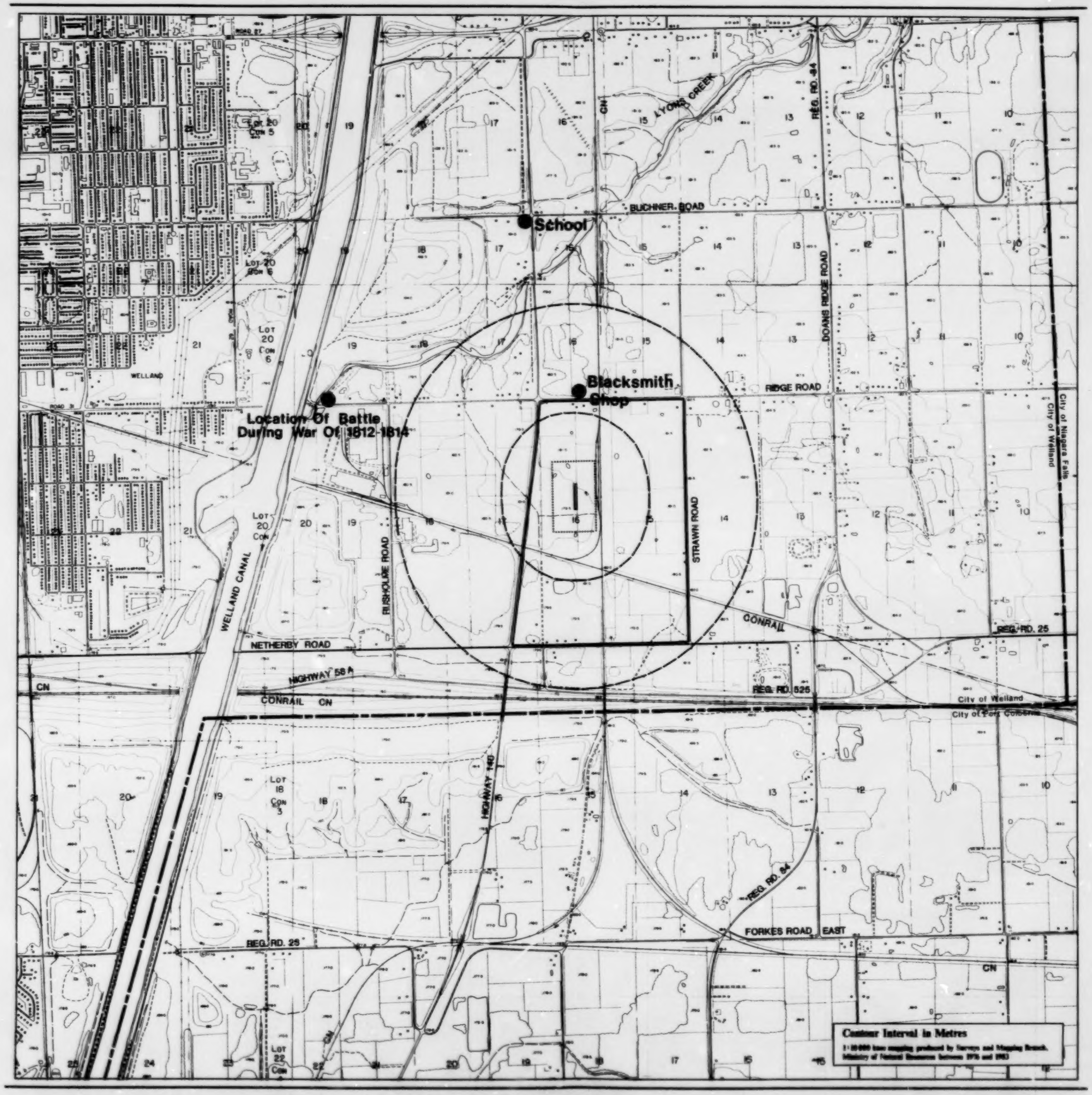
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4; Concession I; City of Niagara Falls, formerly Township of Crowland



1000 feet 0 1000
500 metres 0 500

Heritage Resources CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G-H20**



Contour Interval in Metres

1:10 000 base mapping produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources between [illegible] and [illegible]

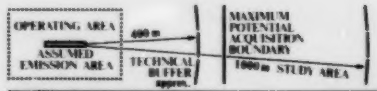
OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

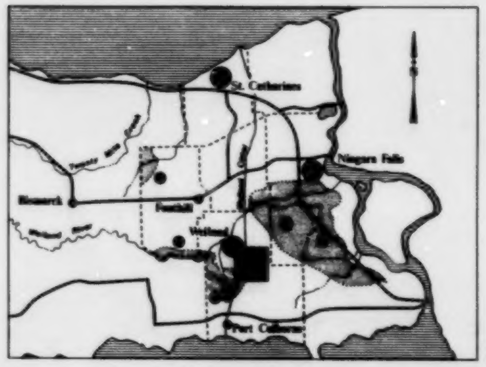
Legend:

● Historical Site



Key Map: **PI - 18 East**

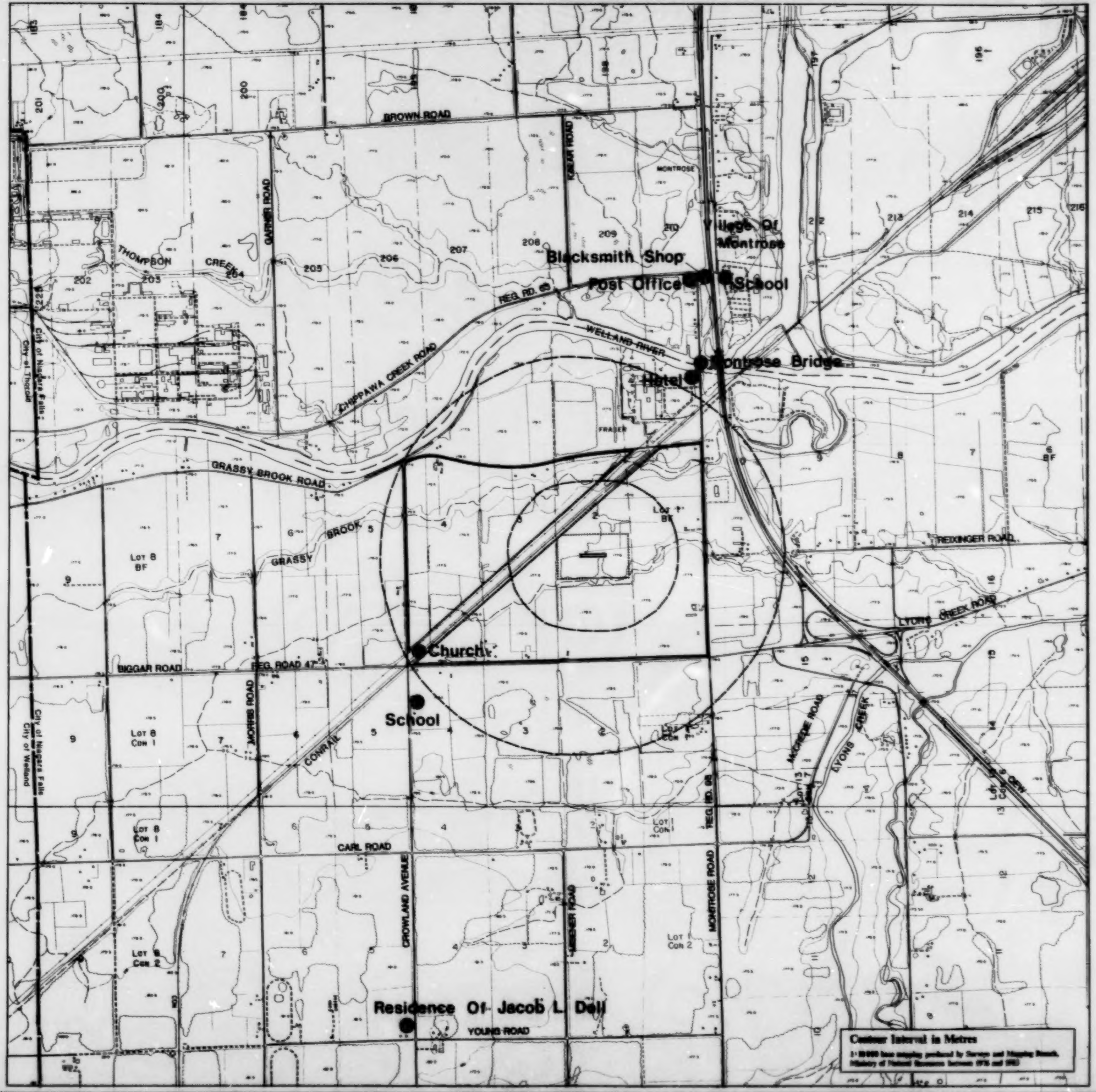
Lots 15, 16 and Part of Lot 17; Concession VII; City of Welland, formerly in the Township of Crowland



1000 feet 0 1000
500 metres 0 500

Heritage Resources
CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G·H21**



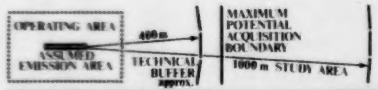
OWMC Ontario Waste Management Corporation

Consultant:

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

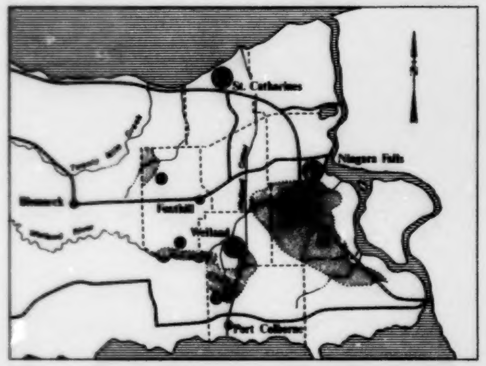
Legend:

● Historical Site



Key Map: **PI-27 East**

Part of Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4; Broken Front Concession Welland River; City of Niagara Falls; formerly in the Township of Crowland



1000 feet 0 1000
500 metres 0 500

Heritage Resources CANDIDATE SITE IDENTIFICATION

October 1984 **FIGURE G-H22**

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL